

July 4, 1578

Queen Elizabeth  
Your exalted majesty,

It has been more than two months since I had the honor of leading your 15 ships from Harwich. On June 20th we reached a big island. Since it was full of snow and fog, I christened it West England. We arrived at Queen Elizabeth's Foreland (the highland in the new world which I named in your honor on my first trip two years ago). Before I could gain the safety of the bay, storms & huge ice floes forced us south and west. Perhaps this strait is the northwest passage I have dreamed of finding. I will explore, but I need some time for the miners to work the black earth before setting sail back home before September. If I am fortunate, perhaps someone will name a bay after me.

Your humble & obedient servant,  
Martin Frobisher

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## Professional Reading

PAUL V. GUITTE, *Compiler*

The following list of articles of current interest to archivists and manuscript curators has been compiled from recent archival and library periodicals received by the National Archives Library. The listing is selective and is not intended to supplant the more complete annual bibliographies published in *The American Archivist*. It is meant to provide the reader with more immediate access to current professional literature.

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## Technical Notes

CLARK W. NELSON, *Editor*

**Abbey Rebuttal.** Norman J. Shaffer, acting assistant director for preservation, Library of Congress, has forwarded the following comments on the statement distributed in *The Abbey Newsletter*:

Recently a newsletter published by the Capricornus bindery in Berkeley, California, and widely distributed, has reported that acid-free boxes produced by two manufacturers have become acid several years after manufacture. The newsletter is not clear as to what method of testing was employed to determine acidity, but implies that the pH was checked with an "Archivists" pen using Brom Cresol Green indicator ink.

Some comments on this situation may be useful. The Library of Congress has tested a number of older boxes supplied by Hollinger, with variable results. In many instances the boxes appear to have maintained their acid-free characteristics over a period of many years. In others, as Capricornus notes, there has been a loss of stability, with pH going as low as 5.5.

It should be remembered that "acid-free" boxes have been manufactured for nearly twenty-five years. Only recently, however, has the importance of an adequate alkaline reserve (buffering) as a protection against later acidity originating in degrading lignins or atmospheric contamination been fully realized. Testing of current boxes from the same manufacturer shows that they are not only acid-free but do have adequate alkaline reserve to insure that they will maintain stability over a long period of time and can be considered as truly archival.

Since it appears that some early manuscript boxes have become acid, librarians and archivists who wish to afford added protection to valuable documents may do so by using protective sheets of acid-free and buffered paper or folder stock on the inner sides of the boxes involved, to serve as a buffer against acid. Such sheets may also be used at the ends of the boxes, but this is less important than providing protection on the sides. It is not necessary that such sheets adhere to the inside of the boxes, but only that they be inserted between the documents to be protected and the sides. Alternatively, especially valuable materials may be simply filed in acid-free folders in the boxes.

With regard to lignins, it should be noted that boxes fabricated entirely from bleached stock would be prohibitively expensive, costing perhaps five or six times as much as the present boxes. However, board which is adequately buffered (i.e., has enough alkaline reserve) will neutralize any acid formed by decaying lignins and thus maintain its stability.

**Center for the Book.** Public Law 95-129 was signed by President Carter on October 13, 1977, establishing the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. Through this law, "the importance of the printed word and the book" was reaffirmed by Congress.

Daniel J. Boorstin, the Librarian of Congress, has noted that the purpose of the center will be "to organize, focus, and dramatize our nation's interest and attention on the book, to marshal the nation's support—spiritual, physical, and fiscal—for the book." To fulfill this charge, the center will develop a variety of

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seminar, research, publication, exhibit, and film programs. It will organize and sponsor an annual Festival of the Book. It is planned that the center will work with many organizations, coordinating programs and supporting other efforts to stimulate interest and encourage research about the book. Authors, publishers, booksellers, librarians, educators, scholars, critics, and readers are to be brought together in this undertaking.

Currently, the center is identifying specific areas where it can be a useful catalyst. Its interests, to date, cover a wide range of subjects related to the book. These include the book in society, authorship and writing, the book as a physical object, publishing and bookselling, libraries and book use, reading, and international book programs. To delve further and find out what is being done and what needs to be done, the center will sponsor, during 1978 and 1979, a series of invitational seminars on Television, The Book, and the Classroom; the Condition of Authorship; Publishers, Librarians, and the Preservation of the Book; Translation and the Scholar; The State of Children's Books—Today and Tomorrow; Cable Television and the Future of the Book; The Lifetime Reading Habit; and The U.S. Book Abroad. The center is seeking outside cooperative sponsorship for these seminars and the book festival.

Working with the Library of Congress Publishing Office, the center will develop a publishing program that will include selected seminar proceedings, results of research efforts, and other publications related to its activities. Long-range plans include exhibit catalogs and scholarly works on the history of the book, etc.

Those individuals and organizations interested in the center may be placed on its mailing list by writing John Y. Cole, Executive Director, The Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. Telephone: (202) 426-5221.

**Fire Alarm Reference Collection.** The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) now offers a reference collection of sixteen standards that apply to those key occupancies requiring fire alarm systems. The new desk-file package, entitled "Library of Standards for Fire Alarm Manufacturers and Distributors" includes the signaling standards for the National Electrical Code. While the set was brought together as a reference tool for fire alarm suppliers, the information it contains can also be useful to those protected by fire alarm systems.

The time-saving library carries the full texts of these standards: NFPA 12A, Halogenated Extinguishing Agent Systems, Halon 1301; NFPA 70-78, National Electrical Code; NFPA 72A, Local Protective Signaling Systems; NFPA 72B, Auxiliary Protective Signaling Systems; NFPA 72C, Remote Station Protective Signaling Systems; NFPA 72D, Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems; and NFPA 72E, Automatic Fire Detectors.

Also, NFPA 75, Protection of Electronic Computer/Data Processing Equipment; NFPA 88A, Parking Structures; NFPA 90A, Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems; NFPA 101, Life Safety Code; NFPA 232, Protection of Records; NFPA 232AM, Archives and Record Centers; NFPA 802, Fire Protection Practice for Nuclear Reactors; NFPA 910, Protection of Library Collections; and NFPA 911, Protection of Museum Collections.

If purchased separately, the sixteen standards in this new library would cost \$58.75. Bound as a "Library," in a durable desk case, the price is \$49.95.

Orders for "Standards for Fire Alarm Manufacturers and Distributors" (NFPA No. L-FAMD) should be addressed to the NFPA Publications Sales Department at 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02210.

**New Reader-Printer.** The model 500L Microfilm Reader-Printer has recently been introduced by 3M Co., Library Systems Div., Box 33600, St. Paul, Minnesota 55133; telephone (612) 733-1110. It features a number of improvements that were especially developed for libraries and archives. These include: (1) a redesigned lens system for one-handed lens changing, a desirable feature when several lenses are used to view material of different reduction ratios or poor image quality; (2) a high-low light adjustment dial positioned on the unit front for easy adjustment of the illumination when viewing or printing the microfilm; (3) a charcoal color on the viewer's front panel, minimizing the problems of finger smudges; and (4) a take-up reel that will lock on securely, requiring a user to rewind the film onto the supply reel. The reel will accommodate either 16mm. or 35mm. microfilm while allowing convenient threading with a special spring clip.

Decorative appliques are provided with the reader-printer to adhere to the back, top, and sides of the unit. These are available in sunburst earth tones or in a teakwood wood-grain design.

The printer is available in three versions: the 500LF for microfiche, jackets, and aperture cards; the 500LM motorized reader-printer; and the 500LH non-motorized for 16mm. and 35mm. roll film. A microfiche attachment is available as an option for both the 500LM and 500LH models. A 12×16-inch non-glare viewing screen is used on all three models. They all deliver low-cost, completely dry, black on white prints by pushing a button. Their lens mounts can be rotated 360 degrees and will accommodate eleven interchangeable lenses whose magnifications range from 8.05X to 35X.

**Restored Antarctica Document.** Recently the proclamation of sovereignty over George V Land (now part of the Australian Antarctic Territory) was restored by conservators at the National Library of Australia in Canberra, the national capital. The document had been buried in Antarctica for forty-six years in food or cocoa tins welded together. It was brought to Australia in 1977.

The proclamation reflects Australia's interest in the region, an interest going back to early in this century and to the first expedition by Douglas Mawson (later Sir Douglas) who set up several bases and conducted considerable scientific research.

It was during his third expedition on January 5, 1931, that Sir Douglas Mawson placed the proclamation in its makeshift container under a cairn of rocks on George V Land.

It was written on rag paper in a fine copperplate hand by A. L. Kennedy, a physicist in Mawson's party.

Sir Douglas made the proclamation "In the name of His Majesty George the Fifth, King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India."

He declared "to all men that, from and after the date of these presents, the full sovereignty of the Territory of King George V Land and its extension . . . vests in His Majesty King George the Fifth, his heirs and successors, for ever."

The proclamation was placed in the food tins which had had their tops and bottoms removed, where necessary, and were welded together to form a cylinder. The cylinder was bound to a pipe and buried under the cairn.

Recovered from the cairn in April of 1977, the cylinder and its valuable contents were brought to Australia under refrigeration aboard the polar vessel *Thala Dan* and handed to the National Library for restoration.

Although the cannister was heavily corroded and the proclamation stained by rust, the National Library conservators found the proclamation to be in remarkably good condition. The storage conditions had been ideal.

Fortunately, the good quality of the paper aided the restoration efforts. The first task was to dry it to prevent fungi forming.

The conservators then began the lengthy task of removing the rust stains with an oxalic acid treatment.

One difficulty encountered in the restoration process was making the proclamation flat again. It had been rolled up in the cylinder for so long that it did not want to lie flat. Flatness was finally achieved by relaxing the fibers of the rag paper in humid conditions.

Because it is such an important item of Australia's heritage, the proclamation, treated to make it last longer, will be held in the manuscript section of the National Library. A facsimile will be taken to Antarctica to be placed at the cairn in George V Land.

**New Desiccant Canister.** Development of a new, reusable, desiccating canister designed to offer protection against deterioration, rust, corrosion, mold, mildew, and other damage from moisture or high humidity, has been announced by Multiform Desiccant Products, Inc.

Paintings, valuable art objects, and museum and historical artifacts are said to be among the many products that could benefit from this protection.

Called *Dri-Can*, the new product is described as a small, lightweight, long-life, perforated aluminum can packed with indicating silica gel. The Multiform company states that the desiccant content has a reversible action, and claims that once it has adsorbed all the moisture it can hold, the product can be regenerated easily by heating in an oven. This cycle can be repeated indefinitely, according to the manufacturer.

Multiform reports that one *Dri-Can* will maintain a safe level of humidity in three cubic feet of sealed space. The desiccant material within the *Dri-Can* attracts water vapor, condenses it, and holds it physically through surface adsorption and capillary condensation. It has a tremendous number of submicroscopic pores which give it a high moisture capacity.

The company's instructions explain that the article to be protected should be placed, together with one or more *Dri-Cans*, in any tightly closed, covered or sealed, moisture-resistant container which could be a jar, can, box, plastic pouch, or similar enclosure. *Dri-Can* would then rapidly and automatically desiccate the surrounding air to provide a dry environment, it is stated.

Multiform asserts that the *Dri-Can* material has no effect on anything it may contact. It is said to be chemically inert, non-corrosive, non-toxic, and odorless.

The company advises that its *Dri-Can* includes a convenient monitor window, and when the desiccant seen through this window turns pink, it indicates a saturation point has been reached and that regeneration by heating should be instituted. Heating the *Dri-Can* in a vented oven at 300°F. for about three hours,

or until the deep blue color returns, will drive out the moisture and restore the *Dri-Can's* adsorptive capability.

Copy of a new *Dri-Can* Bulletin providing additional information on the desiccating canister may be obtained from Multiform Desiccant Products, Inc., 1418 Niagara St., Buffalo, New York 14213; telephone (716) 880-8900.

**Preserving color pictures.** If moviegoers are still enjoying *Star Wars* or *Gone with the Wind* in the year 2078, it could be because of research being conducted at the University of Delaware by Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering Charles S. Ih, on a technique to preserve color film, using lasers.

Such a technique is necessary because the dyes used in color film are extremely vulnerable. If color film is exposed to strong light, the dyes will fade; and even if the film is stored in a dark place, the dyes are susceptible to fungus attack.

"Depending on how it is processed, color film may have a life as short as five years or as long as thirty-forty years," the professor notes. "In effect, every color film is doomed to deteriorate unless a method for accurate preservation can be found."

Current techniques for preserving these films are expensive and do not always produce good reproductions. For long term preservation of films, a method called color separation is used. From the color film, three black and white films are made using red, green, and blue filters. If processed correctly and stored properly, black and white film has a much longer life than color. These three components can be used later to reproduce the original color film.

Unfortunately, the colors in filters are not consistent, and light sources cannot be exactly duplicated in recreating the original color film. As a result, the possibilities of getting a change in the color are numerous. In addition, film alters its shape as it ages, and the three black and white films, each of which changes in different ways, cannot be matched exactly. The storage of three times the original amount of film presents a problem also, since films must be kept in specially controlled facilities, and storage space is often at a premium.

Another technique used to preserve films is reprinting. For example, some popular films are reprinted about once every five years. This frequent reprinting means shifts in color and a loss of color fidelity and picture resolution.

Ih's technique solves many of the problems of other preservation methods. The advantages of his method include allowing a color film to be stored on a single black and white film, instead of three; assuring exact reproduction of the original color; and preserving color images for a practically unlimited length of time.

Ih uses holography, a technique for reproducing images using lasers, sometimes called lensless photography. Using lasers with three different wavelengths, he superimposes the red, green, and blue portions of the color on one piece of black and white film.

Existing methods for making a multiple color hologram generate several false images, requiring extensive and complicated filters. Ih's method uses a spatial filtering technique that eliminates the false images without elaborate filters and equipment.

By establishing the ratio between the three different wavelengths when making the hologram, the original color can always be duplicated. In the reproduction stage, the powers of the red, green, and blue lasers can be adjusted to reproduce the true color of the original.



If someone wanted to preserve a color photograph longer than is possible with black and white film, this technique could be used to print a hologram on metal, making it virtually indestructible. This new process represents a dramatic advance in archival storage of color film.

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## Isn't It Time You Listened?

## A Nuclear Chemistry Technique for Restoring Faded Photographic Images

by BARBARA S. ASKINS, DAVID M. SPEICH, MARVIN Y. WHITING, and  
KERRY AKRIDGE

A PERSISTENT AND TROUBLESOME PROBLEM faced by archivists and professionals in related disciplines is the impermanence of the photographic image. An acute manifestation of this problem confronted archivists and historians in the preparation of a photographic exhibition on the multifaceted development of the city of Birmingham, Alabama.

The exhibition, entitled the "Faces of Birmingham," was designed to depict the history of the city from its founding in 1871. To cover adequately the various facets of this history, photographs from the early period of municipal development were requisite and were available in the collections of the Department of Archives and Manuscripts in the Birmingham Public Library. However, several of the more significant photographs were faded to an extent that rendered them unserviceable. The restoration of the original images in historically valuable photographs required a specialized process the results of which would exceed those available through the application of more traditional enhancement techniques.

A solution to the problem was provided by the autoradiographic image intensification procedure developed at the Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) at Huntsville, Alabama, for use in astronomical research. The application of this technique, in a cooperative venture involving MSFC, the Center for Urban Affairs at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, the Department of Archives and Manuscripts of the Birmingham Public Library, and the Birmingham Museum of Art, facilitated the production and display of a photographic exhibition far more comprehensive than would have been possible without the procedure.

Autoradiographic enhancement restores only the image of a photograph; the photograph itself is essentially unchanged in appearance, although it is made radioactive. The enhanced image appears on a photographic emulsion which has been exposed to the radioactivity from the activated photograph. The enhanced image is called an autoradiograph because it was produced by radiation from within the original photograph rather than by external radiation. Autoradiography restores images that may be invisible in either white or filtered light. It is applicable to images on black and white prints or negatives, but not to color

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Authors Barbara Askins and David Speich are at the Space Sciences Laboratory, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama; Marvin Whiting is at the Birmingham Public Library; and Kerry Akridge is at the Center for Urban Affairs, the University of Alabama in Birmingham. The authors thank Edward S. LaMonte, C. R. O'Dell, and Frances Askins for help and advice in the preparation of this paper.



prints or film. Within the limitations discussed here, its utility probably extends beyond the range of images which can be restored by any other method.

### *Theory of the Process*

The image of a black and white photograph consists of elemental silver particles. The darkness of the image is proportional to the density of the silver, which is, in turn, proportional to the intensity of the original exposure. The image on a faded photograph is difficult to discern because of chemical changes caused by sunlight and atmosphere and resulting in the dark elemental silver being converted to silver compounds lighter in color.

The first step in autoradiographic image intensification is to convert some of the image silver to a radioactive compound. The method developed at MSFC<sup>1</sup> consists of converting the silver to radioactive silver sulfide, using the organic chemical thiourea "labeled" with sulfur-35. The "labeling" process consists of substituting a radioactive sulfur-35 atom for the nonradioactive sulfur atom normally a part of the thiourea molecule. The labeled thiourea is available as a stock item from nuclear chemical companies.

The radioactive silver sulfide emits beta particles (high energy electrons). If an ordinary photographic emulsion is exposed to this beta radiation, an image will be formed on the film just as when the film is exposed to light, except that the beta radiation forms the image more efficiently. Therefore, it is possible to transfer the image of a photograph by using beta particles instead of light. The beta radiation will usually produce a satisfactory image on the receiver film even when the amount of elemental silver in the photograph is only a fraction of the normal amount. An extreme example of the enhancing power of the beta particles is illustrated with an underexposed photograph in Figure 1. On the left is a print from the underexposed negative which received only 1.5 percent of normal exposure and, therefore, contained only about 1.5 percent of the normal amount of silver. On the right is a print from an autoradiograph made by exposing a film to beta radiation from the underexposed photograph after this photograph had been made radioactive as described earlier.

### *Limitations of the Process*

The major limitation to autoradiographic restoration of old photographic images is the condition of the emulsion. If the photograph has been damaged physically or chemically, the autoradiographic process will probably increase the visibility of the damage as much as or more than that of the original image. For example, scratches on the original print are reproduced as black lines on the autoradiograph. There is also always some minor resolution loss on the autoradiograph, and the background density is usually higher than on a normally exposed negative.

The alkaline solution used for the activation process has potential for damaging the negative, although we have never experienced any real problems in this regard. As a precaution, the photograph to be intensified should be copied before it is activated. The greatest potential for damage occurs during the general handling of the photograph, especially if it must be removed from a cardboard backing, and this damage can be avoided only by careful and patient work.

<sup>1</sup> Barbara S. Askins, "Photographic Image Intensification by Autoradiography", *Applied Optics*, vol. 15 (November 1976), pages 2860-65.

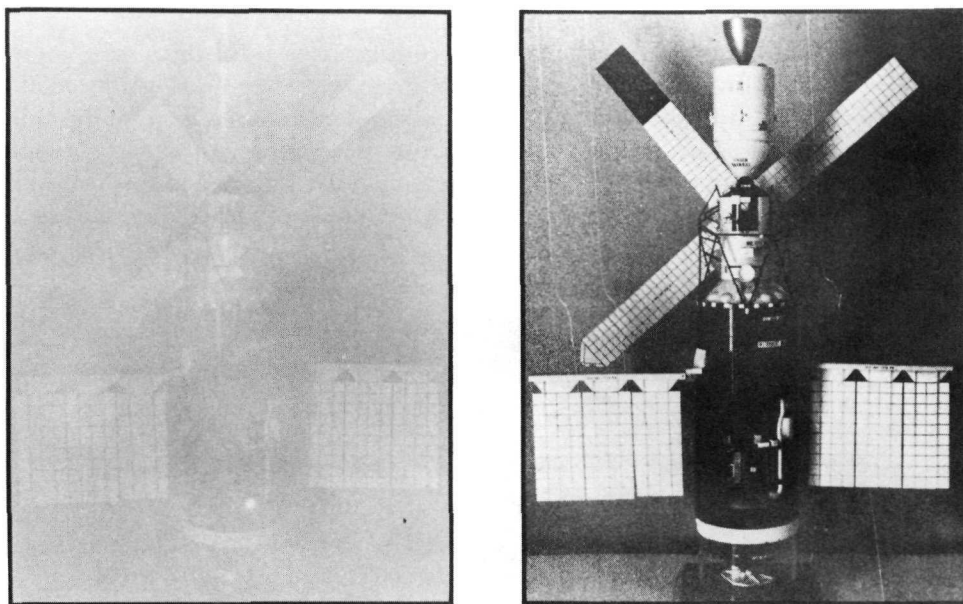


Figure 1: On the left is an optimum print from a Kodak Plus-x negative which received only 1.5% of the normal exposure. On the right is a print made from an autoradiograph of the underexposed film. The subject of the photograph is a model of Skylab.

The activated photograph will normally remain actively radioactive for about 18 months. During this time it must be stored in a safe place, with proper labeling. A Nuclear Regulatory Commission license is required for handling and storing the radioactive materials.<sup>2</sup>

The cost of chemicals needed to restore one 8×10-inch photograph is approximately \$12, using present techniques which have not been optimized for cost considerations. Capital equipment required to add autoradiographic intensification capability to a normal photographic laboratory includes a good fume hood, a Geiger counter, and exposure cassettes.

#### *The Thiourea-S<sup>35</sup> Intensification Technique*

The pretreatment of old photographs to be autoradiographically intensified is an important step which has not been adequately researched. The general considerations are that it is important to remove fingerprints, dirt, and chemical stains if possible. Rinses in methanol/distilled water solutions are quite effective, but some photographs may require a wash in mild detergent solution followed by extensive rinsing. Unfortunately, many old photos have been glued to card-

<sup>2</sup> For further discussion of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations see Askins, "Photographic Image Intensification by Autoradiography," pages 2861-62.

board backing. Both the cardboard and the glue must be removed. We have found that soaking in 50 percent methanol solution softens or dissolves most glues without harming the photographic emulsion.

The clean photograph is placed in a drum ordinarily used for processing color films (Figure 2). All subsequent processing is done in the drum using 100 milliliter portions of the appropriate solutions. Good contact between the photograph and the solutions is assured by rotating the drum on an automatic agitator which can be purchased with the drum. The pretreatment is continued in this manner using rinses of diluted photographic fixer, methanol solutions, and distilled water.

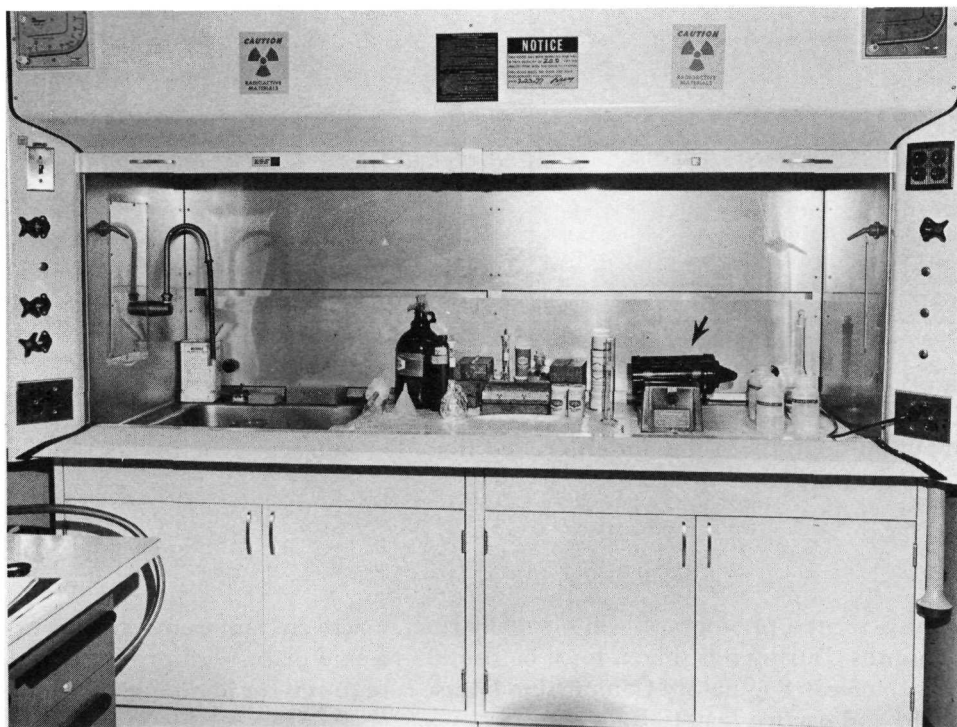


Figure 2: The fume hood and other equipment used to radioactivate the photographs. The arrow points to the processing drum which rests on the sinusoidal agitator.

We always work under a fume hood and wear rubber gloves when working with the radioactive chemical in solid form or in solution (the fume hood is not required for handling the radioactive negatives). The thiourea-S<sup>35</sup> activating solution is prepared by dissolving solid thiourea-S<sup>35</sup> in water to make a stock isotope solution and then mixing a portion of the stock solution with dilute ammonium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide. At the completion of the pretreatment cycle, the activating solution is added to the drum and agitation is continued for 30 minutes. After the agitation period, a post-rinse cycle with methanol and water is required.

Upon completion of the rinse cycle, the photograph is removed from the drum and its activity is checked with a thin-window Geiger counter. A photo-



Figure 3: The upper photograph is a family portrait, from about 1893, which has been faded by the passage of time. The lower photograph is a direct autoradiograph made by exposing photographic paper to beta radiation emitted from the faded photograph. The reversed image results from the direct contact method of transferring the image.

graphic negative activated in this manner is essentially a sealed radioactive source, and there is no danger of the radioactivity rubbing off unless the negative is harmed by chemicals or heat. The same principle is generally true with the activated photographs, but the emulsions are more fragile than those of the negatives. The activated photographs should, therefore, be stored in plastic shields or bags to insure no radioactive contamination of the storage area.

When the radioactive film has dried, an autoradiograph is made by placing the activated film in direct contact with a piece of unexposed film or paper in a light-tight cassette. X-ray film is often chosen for the autoradiograph. Kodak Type AA X-ray film will usually be adequately exposed after a few hours. Kodak Type R, single-coated, X-ray film requires a much longer exposure time but produces an image with better resolution.

### *Making Prints from Autoradiographs*

Printing from autoradiographs is a relatively simple process. Because the image transferred is a duplicate positive, a one-to-one copy can be made directly onto photographic paper without an internegative step. (Because beta particles will not penetrate film or paper bases, the print must be made emulsion to emulsion, thus producing a laterally reversed image.)

In cases where enlarged or nonreversed reproductions are desired, an internegative step is required. The autoradiographic process increases contrast, and therefore a medium gamma copy film is well suited for the internegative material. Recommended variable exposure and processing of Kodak's Professional Copy Film (4125) have proven adequate for most applications; however, most continuous-tone copy films will suffice.

Final printing of the images is done on standard enlarging papers. Some older photographic materials, cameras, and processes did not produce a uniform density across an image; therefore, dodging or burning in is necessary on some prints to correct for density variations on the original film. A small loss of resolution of the original image is inherent in the autoradiographic process. This is readily apparent in only the larger (greater than 5X) enlargements.

While the enhanced examples shown here are unretouched copies of the originals, standard retouching techniques could easily be used on the autoradiographs to remove most blemishes. Figure 3 demonstrates the direct autoradiograph technique. The original photograph is a family portrait from about 1893, and the autoradiograph was made on Kodak RC paper with a contact time of approximately 24 hours. Figure 4 demonstrates the internegative technique described previously. The photograph, taken about 1908 or 1909, shows workmen at a construction site in Birmingham, Alabama, near the crest of Red Mountain where an exclusive residential area was being built.

### *Summary*

The technique of autoradiographic intensification with thiourea-S<sup>35</sup> was developed at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center for use with astronomical photographs. The application of the process for restoring faded historical images has been investigated at the request of the University of Alabama in Birmingham, the Birmingham Public Library, and the Birmingham Museum of Art.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> A detailed protocol can be obtained by writing to: Technology Utilization Office, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama, 35812. Request information packet no. MFS 23461.





Figure 4: The upper photograph was taken about 1908 or 1909 near Birmingham, Alabama. The lower print was made from an autoradiograph on x-ray film using the internegative technique described in the text.

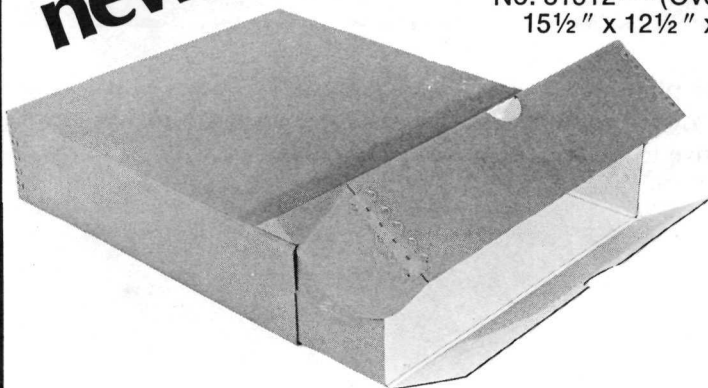
This research was limited in quantity and scope; much more can be done. Techniques of pretreatment require special attention because the proper pretreatment methods could greatly extend the utility of the process.

Photographs which are only slightly faded can be adequately restored by expert conventional photography without the trouble and expense of autoradiographic intensification. Photographs which are chemically or physically damaged do not respond well to autoradiographic intensification. We do not know how many important faded historical photographs are prime candidates for the nuclear chemistry technique. We have shown that the process is available and relatively easy to employ for those cases where extraordinary enhancement is required.

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## News Notes

THOMAS E. WEIR, JR., *Editor*

The several sections of the News Notes Department include brief reports of events, new programs, publications, education and training opportunities, accessions and openings, historical editing projects, and other news of professional interest to members of the Society.

The reporters listed below have furnished much of the information for this department. In addition, News Notes have been abstracted from publicity releases and newsletters sent to *The American Archivist* and to the National Archives Library. More current information about training opportunities, professional meetings, and legislation can be found in the *SAA Newsletter*.

The success of News Notes is proportional to the cooperation and assistance received from members and institutions. These are therefore urged to send information for publication direct to the editor, *The American Archivist*, National Ar-

chives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408, or to one of the following reporters: news of **State and Local Archives** to Julian L. Mims, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Box 11669, Capitol Station, Columbia, S.C. 29211; news of **Manuscript Repositories** to Peter J. Parker, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Manuscripts Department, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107; news of **Scientific and Technical Archives** to Maynard J. Brichford, University Archivist, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois 61801; news of **Religious Archives** to F. Donald Yost, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, 6840 Eastern Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20012; and news of **Regional and State Archival Associations** to Alice M. Vestal, Special Collections Department, Main Library, Room 610, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221.

Representatives from institutions that collect television programs for research and archival purposes met at the Library of Congress on February 13-14 to explore questions of mutual interest and methods of furthering cooperation as part of the planning for the **American Television and Radio Archive** mandated by the copyright law which went into effect January 1, 1978.

The **Arkansas History Commission** reports a total research patronage for 1977 of 6,198. Eleven of the twelve months of 1977 established new monthly patronage records. The County Records Division supervised the microfilming of early records in twelve counties during the year. Records of twenty-three counties are now available for research.

The Office of Records Management has created retention schedules for sixty-

one state agencies during 1977. Twenty-two agencies have completed transfers or destruction of records. A total of 628.92 cubic feet were transferred to the archives, 658.25 cubic feet were transferred to the records center, and destruction was authorized for 3,851.25 cubic feet. A local government records management program was begun with the selection of a Local Government Records Committee. The Office of Records Management has begun its inventory of records in county government and the city of West Memphis has implemented a city records management program.

The **California State Archives** has recently received a collection of approximately 5,000 railroad maps from the California Public Utilities Commission (C.P.U.C.). The collection will form the

Railroad Survey Maps Series of the Public Utilities Commission Record Group.

Between 1912 and 1923 the California Railroad Commission (predecessor of the C.P.U.C.) required all steam, electric, street, and switching railroads to submit detailed, notarized maps of the locations of their lines and facilities in California. The resulting accumulation of maps has been turned over to the State Archives, substantially intact, and is being made readily available to the public for the first time.

The collection is composed of alignments showing the location of rights of way, profiles illustrating track elevation, and station plats locating depots, yards, and other facilities. The maps vary in scale from 1"=100' to 1"=400', and in size from 2 by 4 inches to 3 by 65 feet. The largest portion of the collection dates from between 1910 and 1914.

Along with the primary use of the collection in providing information on the location of railroads, the maps also contain extremely accurate information on geographic features, ownership of lands near railroad lines, and the location and ownership of buildings near railroad depots. It has already been used in studies of changes in the California coastline and alterations in the flow of rivers flowing into the Lake Tahoe Basin.

The collection includes a card index arranged alphabetically by name of railroad and geographically thereunder. Station plats are further indexed by name of town.

This new series will be added to the existing Public Utilities Commission Record Group which includes 1,500 maps, blueprints, diagrams, drawings, and photographs dealing with development of the railroad industry within the state.

The **City of Charleston**, South Carolina, incorporated in 1783, has undertaken the task of accessioning, arranging, and making available its records. Since the 1950s the bulk of the twentieth-century materials have been stored in an abandoned incinerator. Other records have been kept in closets in city hall and other municipal buildings. Two records analysts, employed last July through Comprehensive Employment Training Act funds, have been working under the general supervision of the clerk of council. In December, SAA member Margareta Childs, formerly archivist at the Col-

lege of Charleston, was added to the staff as director.

The materials partly processed include records (1862–1922) of the Treasurer's Office; records (1848–1957) of the Fire Department; records (1878–1953) of the Public Health Department; records (1790–1918) of the Orphan House; records (1790–1916) of the Poor House; and records of other charitable agencies. The archives, located at 100 Broad Street, Charleston, South Carolina 29401, is open to the public five days a week from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The **Danvers Archival Center**, Danvers, Massachusetts, has been awarded a grant from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Council on the Arts and Humanities. According to Town Archivist Richard B. Trask, the archives, a branch of the Peabody Institute Library and Town Clerk's Office, made application to the council in September for funds to match those allocated by the archives for the restoration of some important documents within its collections. The town appropriations and council funding will enable the archives to restore and conserve some of the unique volumes. Through the years many of the town's archival records, having suffered from water damage, mildew, acid contamination, and wear and tear, are virtually unusable. The volumes to be worked on will be restored by processes including dry cleaning, washing, buffering, repairing, and binding. The work will be done at the New England Document Conservation Center, in Andover. One volume to be repaired is the "First Book of Records of the First Baptist Society in Danvers," 1781–1841. This manuscript record book is from the second oldest church organized in Danvers. It contains warrants, minutes of meetings, elections of officers, committee reports, and subscription lists. Believed lost, this book was discovered in a bin of unrelated volumes in the town hall. Among the other material to be restored are the record book of the Danvers Overseers of the Poor, for 1766–92, and an important military orderly book of Captain Enoch Putnam, of Danvers, kept during the 1776 siege of Boston.

The **University of Denver** will sponsor its seventeenth summer Institute for Archival Studies from June 19 to July 21, 1978.

The **Eastern Kentucky University Archives** are now open for research. Among the accessions are the papers of past university presidents William F. O'Donnell and Robert R. Martin, a complete set of the Board of Regents minutes, papers of retired faculty members, assorted university publications, photographs, and oral history. Open for research are the papers of Herman Lee Donovan, nationally recognized leader in education and past president of the universities of Kentucky and Eastern Kentucky.

The **Kentucky Division of Archives and Records** has published a cumulative microfilm edition of Kentucky state publications for 1974 (\$275) and 1975 (\$350). Individual reels are available at \$15 and the entire set is keyed to *Checklist of Kentucky State Publications*.

SAA founding member and past president Elizabeth Hamer Keegan has retired from the **Library of Congress**. Keegan joined the library staff in 1951 and served both the library and archives communities in many capacities over the years.

The **Louisiana State Museum** in New Orleans has received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to arrange and restore the colonial archives of Louisiana. The archives consist of one half million documents of the French Superior Court and the Spanish Cabildo which governed Louisiana from 1714 to 1803. Most administrative records of the period are in the archives of the related European country, and these judicial records therefore form a unique source in the United States for research on colonial policies.

The **Lowndes County Department of Archives and History** (Mississippi) has been chartered by the Lowndes County Board of Supervisors. Lowndes is now the only county in the state of Mississippi with its own Department of Archives and History. This department will be working on the county level along the same principles as the Department of Archives and History works for the entire state of Mississippi. In this effort, SAA member Ronald E. Tomlin has offered advice from the State Archives. More information is available from Director Betty Wood Thomas, Lowndes County Department of Archives and History, 220 5th Street,

North, PO Box 684, Columbus, Mississippi 39701.

The **Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change**, Atlanta, Georgia, has received a three-year grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to hire an archivist and two assistant archivists to arrange and describe the center's holdings. To assure completion of the project, the terms of the grant stipulate that the collections be closed to research during the three-year period. Major holdings include: papers (1929-68) of Martin Luther King, Jr.; records (1957-72) of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; records (1960-68) of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; records (1936-72) of the National Lawyers Guild; records (1959-69) of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity; records (1960-65) of the U.S. National Student Association; records (1966-69) of the Delta Ministry; and records (1965-68) of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations. There is also an extensive oral history collection documenting the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s. Inquiries about the King Center should be addressed to: David Levine, Archivist, Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change, 671 Beckwith St., Atlanta, Georgia 30314.

SAA member Robert L. Howie, Jr., has been named the registrar-historiographer of the **Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts**. The registrar is responsible for the preservation of the official records of the diocese and its constituent parishes in Massachusetts, oversees the administration of the Diocesan library and archives, presides over the Parish Historians Society, and is the official historiographer of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts.

With the death of Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, the news media carried stories of the creation of a Humphrey Library on the campus of the University of Minnesota. This library will apparently be a research library to support the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, not a repository for the late senator's papers. The papers of Hubert Humphrey are in the **Minnesota Historical Society** where the first deposit was made in 1957 and where arrangement and description, almost completed, were begun in 1970. The society also holds the papers of Mu-

riel Humphrey and hopes to accession her senatorial papers in the future.

When the **Mississippi Archives and History** building was planned, in the late 1960s, it was designed as a five-story building. Funds, however, were not available to complete the building as planned so three stories were built on a foundation designed to support five stories. The space is now needed, and the Department of Archives and History is making plans to add the two desired stories.

The **Montana Historical Society**, since 1969 designated as the State Archives, has increased its professional staff from two to four archivists and has increased the number of technicians as well. The increase in staff will allow the society to begin to catch up on the backlog as well as to make regular accessions of state and private records and manuscripts.

The **New Jersey Historical Commission** has established a statewide oral history project which will begin with the recent history of state government and politics. Interviews with prominent individuals as well as lesser-known people will be tape recorded, transcribed, and made available to researchers. In time, other aspects of New Jersey's history will be explored. Some emphasis will be placed on recording the experiences of groups that leave few written records.

The **New Jersey State Library, Bureau of Archives and History**, has received a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to survey records now housed in county courthouses. After the survey is completed, a guide to the holdings will be published and the surveyor will assist in the preparation of a state records disposition plan.

The **New-York Historical Society** will open, on April 21, an exhibition on conservation. Using examples from the society's collection, it will demonstrate methods of restoration of historical objects.

From February 22 to 25, 1978, the 12th Annual Meeting of the **Association for Recorded Sound Collections** was co-hosted in Washington by the National Archives and Records Service and the Library of Congress. The sessions included discussions of "Copyright in Sound Recordings" and the "Future of Broadcast Archives," and special film programs.

The meeting was attended by more than 130 archivists, librarians, curators, musicologists, and private collectors of recorded sound.

The **University of Rochester Library** has received a grant from the Foundation Historical Association, Inc., of Auburn, New York, to permit the preservation and the acquisition of additional papers of Civil War Secretary of State William Henry Seward.

The **Virginia Military Institute**, Lexington, Virginia, has begun an archival program. VMI, founded in 1839, is a state-supported military college. In addition to the records of the institute, the archives contains some records relating to the Lexington Arsenal which predated VMI, and includes private manuscripts of faculty and students.

A new organization, **Tennessee Archivists**, has been founded and is seeking members. Information about membership, programs, and activities is available from Linda Bauch, President, Manuscripts Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives, 403 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee 37219.

#### ACCESSIONS AND OPENINGS

**Andover-Harvard Theological Library.** Accession: library and archives (1834-present) of the Universalist Historical Society, documenting the study of American Universalism.

**Arkansas History Commission.** Accessions: records (1885-1971) of the inmates of the Pulaski Company jail; papers (1915-57) of T. W. Hardison, author of articles on Arkansas rural life; papers (1833-1920) of the Caldwell family (Dallas County); papers (1845-1917) of the Matthews Store (Dallas County); papers (1881-1949) of the Pence family (Conway); papers (1822-48) of U.S. Senator Chester Ashley. Microfilm Accessions: records (1844-90) of the Little Rock Arsenal; records (1832-1971) of postmaster appointments; records (1865-74) of internal revenue assessments; files (1875-1959) of Russellville newspapers; and files (1905-57) of Prescott newspapers.

**University of Arkansas Library,** Special Collections. Openings: records (1942-45)

of U.S. War Relocation Authority personnel at Arkansas centers; records (1913-45) of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs; records (1957-75) of the Ozark Society, an Arkansas-based conservationist and environmental protection organization; papers (1933-76) of Clyde Taylor Ellis, U.S. congressman (1939-43) and executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; and papers (1927-69) of Edward Durell Stone, international prize-winning architect.

**U.S. Army Military History Institute,** Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Accessions: personal letters (1861-62) of Colonel George L. Andrews, 2nd Massachusetts Infantry Regiment; log book and personal diary (1941-44) of Captain William H. Owen, Battery B, 91st Coast Artillery Regiment (Philippine Scouts), recounting his part in the defense of Manila Bay, and his imprisonment at Cabanatuan and Las Piñas; official and personal papers (principally 1965-76) of General William Dupuy, covering most of his career but concentrating on his service in Viet Nam and at TRADOC; brief autobiography of Brigadier General Mark P. Lowery covering his military experiences, 1847-48 and 1861-65, and concentrating on his service in the Army of the Tennessee in 1864; and the autobiography of Major General Gerhardt W. Hyatt, concentrating on his military career, 1945-75, and focusing on his tour as chief of chaplains, 1971-75.

**University of California, Los Angeles.** Accession: papers (1913 to present) of author and diarist Anaïs Nin. Most of the material is restricted pending the publication of her papers and diaries.

**Danvers Archival Center,** Danvers, Massachusetts. Accessions: records (1792-1953) of Danvers marriages; records (1781-1858) of the First Baptist Society of Danvers; records (1876-1973) of the George A. Waitt and Crosby funeral home; records (1862-64) of the Danvers Farmers Club; record book (1856) of the Danvers Fremont and Dayton Club; records (1860-1925) of the Holten High School Alumni Association; record book (1838-63) of the Male Watchers Society of School District No. 2; record book

(1830-38) of the North Danvers Lyceum; records (1832-39) of the North Danvers Temperance Society; papers (1860-1909) of Francis Safford Dodge (1842-1908), army officer and winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor; letters (1861-64) of Sgt. Elbridge Henry Gilford (b. 1843) during the Civil War; and journal (1778-80) of Samuel Holten (1738-1816) while a member of the Continental Congress.

**East Carolina University Manuscript Collection.** Accessions: papers (1783-1973) of William Blount Rodman, containing the correspondence of four generations of North Carolina lawyers, two of whom became state supreme court justices; campaign files (1970-76) of Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.; personal papers (1904-53) of educator James Yaddin Joyner; papers (1902-34) of Aggie Hodge Sanders, missionary to South Africa; papers (1947-60) of Ernelle Brooks, missionary to Nigeria; papers (1926-49) of Marine Brigadier General Paul A. Putnam; papers (1863-1924) of Commodore George Leland Dyer; papers (1913-53) of Vice Admiral Glenn B. Davis; papers (1917-53) of Vice Admiral George H. Fort; papers (1917-18) of Captain Louis Poisson; papers (1941-44) of Army Colonel Edmund J. Lilly, Jr.; and records (1896-1954) of the Tapp and Jenkins Tobacco Warehouses in Linston, North Carolina.

**Emory University,** Robert W. Woodruff Library. Accessions: papers of Eleonore Raoul Greene (1888- ), suffragette and organizer of the Atlanta League of Women Voters; correspondence, legal and business papers, clippings, and photographs of William B. Hartsfield (1890-1971), mayor of Atlanta (1937-60); papers of Eliza King Paschall, civic worker, civil rights worker, and executive director of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations (1958-67) and of the Community Relations Commission (1968-69); papers of Emily Harrison (1874-1970), educator and journalist; records (1877-1930) of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company; records (1880-1930) of the Sibley Manufacturing Company, both cotton manufacturing firms operating in Augusta, Georgia.



**Holy Family College**, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Accessions: papers (1908–75) of Frank Hartman (1893–), a specialist in radium—the “radium detective”—and owner of the Radium Products Co., Philadelphia (1925–56), including an oral history, books, correspondence, historical material on the early uses of radium in the treatment of cancer and other diseases, material on atomic energy, radioactivity, fluorescence, and also glass slides and photographic prints of Marie Skłodowska-Curie (1867–1934); papers (1911–73) of Leon J. Kolankiewicz, an optometrist, Pennsylvania state representative (1940–56), and Polish civic leader in Philadelphia who was active in relief-for-Poland programs (1911–58), including correspondence, photographic prints and glass slides, and memorabilia of Henry Sienkiewicz and Jan I. Paderewski; papers (1882–1975) of Stefan Sokolowski (1915–75), a Polish journalist and editor (1949–75) for several Polish newspapers in New York (*Nowy Swiat*), New Jersey (*Nowy Dziennik Dla Wszystkich*), and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (*Patryota*, *Jednosc*, and *Gwiazda*, including autobiographical manuscripts, personal notebooks, maps, periodicals, newspaper clippings, books, pamphlets, brochures and photographic prints on local but predominantly Polish cultural, social, and civic activities, especially in the Philadelphia area.

**Idaho Historical Society**, Boise, Idaho. Accessions: records of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Amtrack documenting the state's efforts to restore railroad passenger service in southern Idaho; and records of the Greater Boise Chamber of Commerce.

**State Historical Society of Iowa**. Accessions: papers of Donald Johnson, former administrator of the Veterans Bureau; records (1899–1956) of the Hickory Grove Telephone Company, Centerdale-West Branch; records book (1882–1950s) and records of the Jefferson County Lockridge School, subdistricts 2 and 8; records (1933–69) of the Machinists and Aerospace Workers Lodge 1238.

**Leo Baeck Institute**. Accessions: papers of David Baumgardt (1890–1963), philosophy professor at the University of

Berlin until 1937, including correspondence with American and European intellectuals; papers of Samuel Meyer Ehrenberg (1773–1853), an addition to the Ehrenberg family archives.

**Library of Congress**, Manuscript Division. Accessions: papers (1960–74) of Elliot Richardson, former secretary of health, education, and welfare, secretary of defense, attorney general, ambassador to the United Kingdom, and secretary of commerce; papers (1955–77) of Frances G. Knight, director of the Passport Office, Department of State; papers (1922–76) of David Edward Finley, a lawyer, financier, special assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, and from 1938 until 1956, director of the National Gallery of Art; papers (1945–77) of Nathaniel Owings, founding partner of the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill; papers (1820s–1960s) of the Grosvenor family including most prominently the papers of Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor (1875–1966), geographer, director, president of the National Geographical Society, and editor of the society's magazine.

**University of Michigan**, School of Music. Accession: Jacob Maurice Coopersmith Collection of Handelian, including various manuscripts and editions of the works of composer Georg Friedrich Handel, and the research notes of J. M. Coopersmith, musicologist.

**Mississippi Department of Archives and History**. Accession: records of the Mississippi Conference on Social Welfare.

**Mystic Seaport, Inc.**, Mystic, Connecticut. Accessions: papers (1797–1887) of Joseph Holmes, shipbuilder, shipowner, and merchant of Kingston, Massachusetts; papers (1800–80) of the Lord family, shipping, from Kennebunkport, Maine; papers (1854–63) of Charles P. Clark, merchant; correspondence (1929–71) of L. Francis Herreshoff, yacht designer and author.

**Nebraska State Historical Society**. Accession: microfilm of card index to naturalizations in Nebraska and western Iowa before 1906. The index was compiled during the 1930s by the Works Progress Administration.

**State University of New York, Fredonia.**

Accession: letters (1901–42) of Stefan Zweig, Austrian novelist, poet, and essayist.

**University of North Dakota,** Orin G. Libby Manuscripts Collection. Opening: papers of Alice Mary Hunter (1891–1975), a physician who abandoned her original career to oversee extensive business investments. Accessions: papers of Thomas S. Kleppe, secretary of the interior; papers of Leonard W. Larson, the first practicing pathologist in the state, and former president of the American Medical Association.

**Ohio Historical Society.** State records. Accessions: records (1852–1962) of Dayton Mental Health Center, ranging from admission books to financial accounts; records (1973–75) of the Energy Resource and Development Authority including minutes and correspondence; records (1973–77) of the Ohio Constitutional Revision Commission including minutes, correspondence, special studies, and reports; records (1798) of Connecticut Land Company for the Western Reserve; records (1951–53) of the Legislative Service Commission; and records (1900–72) of the Environmental Protective Agency on sewage, water treatment, and water pollution in Ohio.

County records. Accessions: records of Delaware County, as common pleas, circuit, district, and supreme court appearance dockets (1816–1960); Enumerations of White Youth (1842–54); and estate records (1831–52); and records of Fairfield County relating to the County Home (1883–1941), tax duplicates (1812–83), and deed records (1800–1916).

Manuscript collections. Accessions: papers (1801–60) of John Johnston, Indian Agent at Piqua, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Indiana; papers (1861–84) of Emerson Opdycke, Civil War officer; papers (1809–77) of John Sloane, U.S. congressman from Ohio, secretary of state of Ohio, and treasurer of the United States; records (1920–60) of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 200; records (1938–73) of the United Steelworkers of America, District 27, Sub-district 5; records (1938–76) of the Ohio AFL-CIO; reader scripts (1945–75) of the *Once Upon a Time in Ohio* radio series.

Microfilm publication: papers (1872–1975) of Jacob Sechler Coxey, Sr., focusing on Coxey's monetary reform ideas and activities, his political career in Ohio and the nation, and his business involvement.

**Old Dominion University Archives,** Norfolk, Virginia. Accessions: records of the 1977 Howell-for-Governor campaign; papers of Cornelius Moore (1842–1930), a soldier in the 57th New York Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War.

**Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.** Accessions: annual reports (1957) of utility companies filed with the Department of Commerce; minutes (1957) of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission; annual reports (1923–48) of utilities, other than transportation, filed with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission; speeches and testimony (1969–70) of the deputy secretary of environmental protection, before governmental and private agencies; Sanitary Water Board hearings, litigation, and flood control projects (1966) of the Department of Environmental Resources; annual reports, anthracite and bituminous districts (1969–70), Department of Mines and Mineral Industries; executive directives (1935–67), news releases, and proclamations (1969–70) of the Governor's Office; minutes and tapes (1971) of State Planning Board meetings; microfilm copies (1977) of documents relating to the incorporation and regulation of corporations, Department of State; appeal papers and dockets (1817–1967) of the Western District, Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania; reports of directors of the Poor and Coroner's Inquisitions (1854–1926), Office of the Clerk of Courts, Somerset County; peddlers' licenses (1790–1906), and medical and dental registers (1881–1928), Office of the Prothonotary, Dauphin County.

**Philadelphia City Archives.** Accessions: applicants' entrance book (1896–1901) of the Training School for Nurses; register (1897–1904) of women's admissions and discharges, Philadelphia General Hospital; records (April 1877–December 1909) of prescriptions compounded at the Almshouse Hospital; and records (1887–1912) of elopements, Blockly Alms House.

**Philadelphia Jewish Archives Center.**

Accessions: records (1964–70) of the American Council for Judaism, Philadelphia Chapter; records (1892, 1940–73) of the Congregation Tifereth Israel Anshei Zitomer; papers (1901–59) of the Levinthal family including marriage and divorce records kept by Rabbi Bernard Levinthal.

**Purdue University, Krannert Library.**

Accession: a critical typewritten edition of Jeremy Bentham's manuscript on "Private Deontology (Ethics)," by Werner Stark. Stark's edition corrects the biased and inaccurate edition of the deontology published by Sir John Bowring in 1834.

**Talbot County Free Library,** Easton, Maryland 21601. Accession: notes, outline, and manuscript of an as yet untitled work by James A. Michener based on the history of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

**Temple University, Urban Archives Center.**

Accessions: records (1965–71) of the Northwest Neighbors Association; records (1965–75) of the East Mt. Airy Neighbors; records (1962–71) of the West Philadelphia Schools Committee; records (1949–76) of the Greater Philadelphia Movement/Greater Philadelphia Partnership; records (1946–65) of the Americans for Democratic Action, Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter; records (1955–76) of the American Civil Liberties Union; records (1971–74) of the Philadelphia Board of Realtors; papers (1959–67) of Charles Frazier, including files on issues such as mental health, urban traffic, and hospital administration.

**University of Utah, Marriott Library.**

Accessions: papers (1957–75) of Harold P. Fabian, chairman of the Utah Parks and Recreation Commission; papers (1974–76) of Allan T. Howe, documenting Howe's service in the U.S. Congress; papers (1926–50) of the Reverend Monsignor William H. McDougal, rector of Salt Lake City's Cathedral of the Madeleine, including diaries kept during his internment by the Japanese during World War II; papers (1868–91) of Joseph Fielding Smith, sixth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; papers (1953–74) of Richard E. Westwood, mink rancher.

**Wayne State University, Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs.**

Accessions: papers of Wade H. McCree, Jr., Michigan jurist and currently U.S. Solicitor General; papers of Len DeCaux, author and former editor of the *CIO News* (1935–47); records (1968–73) of the United Auto Workers Region 9A (New England); records (1950s) of the Communications Workers of America, District 4 (Lansing, Michigan).

**West Virginia University Library, West Virginia Collection.**

Accessions: records (ca. 1910–30) of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division 103; court records (ca. 1784–1930) of the Harrison County Court; minute books, record books, assessment books, and poll books (1793–1950) of Shepherdstown; photographs (ca. 1920–50) from the Fostoria Glass Company of Moundsville; letters (1917–23) of U.S. Senator Howard Sutherland; papers of Joe Ozanic, an Illinois coal miner and president, during the thirties, of the Progressive Mine Workers of America.

**Winthrop College.**

Accessions: papers (1964–77) of Juanita Willman Goggins, state representative for York County, South Carolina, and the first Black woman to be elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives; papers (1820–1977) of Miriam Williford, former Winthrop history professor and Latin America scholar; records (1976–77) of the South Carolina International Women's Year Conference; records (1935–76) of the South Carolina Council for the Common Good; papers (1962–77) of Samuel Brooks Mendenhall, former South Carolina state senator.

**State Historical Society of Wisconsin.**

Accessions: election returns and financial statements (1965–70) of the secretary of state; case files (1954–68) of the Dane County coroner; felony case files (1930–39) of the Milwaukee County clerk of circuit court; records (1850–1964) of the Pierce County clerk, treasurer, and register of deeds; tapes (1975) of Harry W. Harder concerning his career with the Wisconsin Taxation Commission, the Department of Taxation, and the Department of Revenue, and his service with the Menominee Indian Study Committee;



papers (1927-59) of Kenneth W. Hones (1899-1972) relating to his presidency of the Wisconsin Farmers Union; micro-filmed minutes (1940-66) of the Madison Jewish Community Council, Inc.; records (1905-75) of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters; and records (1947-77) of the *Wisconsin State Journal* Editorial Association.

**University of Wyoming.** Archives of Contemporary History. Accession: papers of Victor Gondos (1902-76), staff member of the National Archives and specialist in the architecture of archival buildings.

### RELIGIOUS ARCHIVES

**Baptist.** A new microfilm catalog, listing more than ten million pages of Baptistiana on microfilm in the archives of the Historical Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention was published in 1977. Major acquisitions during the past year include the annuals (proceedings and reports) of three major Black Baptist conventions and their predecessors, totaling 45,343 pages: National Baptist Convention, 1897-1915, and its predecessors, 1842-92; National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., 1916-75; National Baptist Convention of America, 1916-75; and Progressive National Baptist Convention, 1962-74. The Historical Commission will host the annual meeting of the Religious Archives Committee of the SAA in Nashville, October 3, 1978. The Disciples of Christ Historical Society and Upper Room Chapel and Museum, also located in Nashville, will cohost the meeting.

The North Carolina Baptist Historical Collection, Wake Forest University, is continuing its microfilming program of congregational records. Recently micro-filmed have been the church records of the New Bethel Baptist Church, Garner, North Carolina, and the Mountain View Baptist Church of King, North Carolina.

Mrs. R. A. McLemore is now serving as executive secretary of the Mississippi Baptist Historical Commission, located at Leland Speed Library, Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi.

**Catholic.** The Archdiocese of Boston, Massachusetts, has recently established a formal archives program aided by a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. James M.

O'Toole, former deputy archivist of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has been appointed archivist of the archdiocese. A preliminary inventory of the holdings has been completed. Significant collections include: parish sacramental records, 1789 to the present; records of diocesan charitable and social service agencies, 1850 to the present; parish correspondence files, 1900 to the present; and papers of the bishops and archbishops, 1825 to the present. Detailed finding aids are now in preparation. The address is 2121 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Massachusetts 02135.

The Archives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore has recently received the papers (1961-74) of the 12th archbishop of Baltimore, Lawrence Cardinal Shehan.

As the result of an oral history workshop last June, sponsored by the Texas Catholic Historical Society, a number of successful interviews have been conducted with notable old-timers in various sections of Texas.

Archivists of the Diocese of Fairbanks, Alaska, have completed the reduplication of old church records from all mission stations in the diocese.

The archives for the Diocese of Burlington, Vermont, has received a copy of the manuscript "Chroniques de l'Orphelinat St. Joseph de Burlington, Vermont" covering the period from its foundation in 1854 to 1910. This manuscript relates the story of the first Catholic institution in the diocese. In addition, the archives has added various papers and a personal photographic collection of the Most Reverend Robert F. Joyce, retired bishop of Burlington.

From the archives of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Reverend M. Edmund Hussey and Barbara Misner, newly named archivist and associate archivist respectively, report acquisition of the McNicholas Papers, official records and personal papers of John T. McNicholas, O.P., archbishop of Cincinnati, 1925-50.

The papers and memoirs of Fr. Paul Prud'homme S.J., Indian missionary; memorabilia of Bishop Thomas L. Noa; and reflections of Bishop Charles Salatka are new accessions of the archives of the Diocese of Marquette. A staff member there, Cathy Carleton, recently organized the Bishop Baraga Collection.

Sister Genevieve Palmer is the new archivist for the Diocese of Corpus Christi.

**Episcopal.** The Diocese of Olympia, Washington, has recently added an archivist to the bishop's staff and has provided new record storage space and an area to be developed as an archives. The new archivist is Peggy Ann Hansen.

**Society of Friends.** Earlham College Archives, Richmond, Indiana, has recently accessioned the Ernest Wildman papers, 1920–47. Wildman was a long-time member of Earlham's science department. Arthur Funston is archivist, replacing Opal Thornburg.

At Haverford College, in Pennsylvania, Eva W. Myer has become executive secretary of the Quaker collection, replacing Elizabeth B. Tritle, who retired October 1, 1977.

**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.** Among recent accessions at the church historical department are the diaries (1854–99) of Edward Partridge including an account of missionary work in the Sandwich Islands; diaries (1903–05) of George Darling Williams containing an account of missionary activities in Texas; scrapbook (1935–53) of Paul Langheinrich including letters, telegrams, photographs, and other materials relating to his work as genealogical representative for the church and gatherer of materials scattered during the Second World War; and notebooks (ca. 1937–50) of Christian Heck, acting president of the West German Mission.

**Jewish.** Additions to the holdings of the American Jewish Historical Society, Waltham, Massachusetts, include a number of published items in English and Yiddish as well as the collections of such persons as Joseph Isaac Bluestone, Jewish communal figure and Zionist leader at the turn of the century, and the late Rabbi William Rosenblum of New York City. The staff of the society has in recent months completed the cataloging of more than 500 manuscript collections, including the full cataloging of the Oppenheim papers, a major resource for the study of the history of the Jews in colonial New York and South America. New staff members are Linda Bodenheimer, Roderic Glogower, and Charles Raffel.

The library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, has received a grant from the National En-

dowment for the Humanities to preserve, arrange, and describe its collections of personal papers and organizational archives, documents of European and North African Jewish communities, and prints and photographs. Many of the papers are those of individuals who were associated with the seminary or the Conservative Movement, such as Cyrus Adler (1863–1940), Israel Friedlaender (1876–1920), and Solomon Schechter (1847–1915). The archives' holdings include also papers of European Jewish scholars, such as Moritz Steinschneider (1816–1907) and American Yiddish writers, such as Nahum Baruch Minkoff (1893–1958). The communal records include a large collection of materials from the Jewish communities of France (seventeenth to twentieth centuries), Germany (fifteenth to twentieth centuries), and Italy, Morocco, and Algeria (nineteenth and twentieth centuries). The seminary archives has recently compiled a *Preliminary Listing of Holdings*, the first step toward a published catalog, one of the goals of the project.

**Lutheran.** The newly named Lutheran Archives Center at Philadelphia, housed in Krauth Memorial Library of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, has been named the archival depository for the Upper New York Synod of the Lutheran Church in America as well as the New Jersey Synod. The staff has entered into a modest oral history program, beginning with reminiscences of persons involved in the redrawing of Eastern Pennsylvania synodical boundaries in the 1950s. New curator is John Peterson.

Seventy people registered for the 14th Conference on Archives and History, sponsored by the Concordia Historical Institute of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. This was the largest attendance since the series began in 1945, bringing in the broadest presentation from various organizations and agencies. Two new district archivists have recently been appointed, Wilbert Sturm for the Southern Illinois District and Herald G. Kramer for the Florida-Georgia District.

In the North Wisconsin District of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, the archives has recently received the records of the Church Extension Fund and of the Stewardship and Missions Department of that district for the period from the early 1930s to the early 1970s.

The Minnesota North District of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has recently received a complete set of copies of all the reports of the early mission endeavors (1857–68) among the Ojibway (Chippewa) tribes of Northern Minnesota, which had appeared in *Der Lutheraner*, at the time the official publication of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. [See also Viki Sand, “History Resource Units from the Minnesota Historical Society,” above, p.163. *TEW*]

**Methodist.** The Commission on Archives and History of the United Methodist Church is establishing a Women's History Project with the goal of bringing to light the role of women in church and society. One result would be the publication of a “History of the Contribution of Women to the United Methodist Church.”

The archives of Centenary College of Louisiana recently received about one-hundred letters relating to John C. Keener and his family. The letters date from 1825–61, prior to his becoming a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The archives has also received the records of the Methodist Hospitals and Homes Board; a compilation of brief histories for most churches in the former Baton Rouge District; and yearbooks and other memorabilia relating to Mansfield Female College.

The Commission of Archives and History of the Central Illinois Conference reports accessions of local church records, county and district records, minutes, hymnals, books, pamphlets, and various audiovisual materials. An added research aid is a card file of all ministers who ever served the conference and a record of the founding dates for each of the 600 churches still active in the conference.

The Archives of Indiana United Methodism has published *Annual Report of the Archives of DePauw University and the Archives of Indiana United Methodism, 1976–1977*. A limited number of copies is available free from David E. Horn, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana 46135.

New personnel for the Commission of Archives and History of the Northern Illinois Conference of the United Methodist Church are R. Merrill Powers, president; Marie C. Will, archivist; and Mabel F. Gardiner, archivist emeritus.

The Historical Center of the Free Methodist Church, Winona Lake, Indiana, has published *The Free Methodist Church: A Bibliography*.

**Presbyterian.** The Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Montreat, North Carolina, is using a Lanier Text Editor for preparing finding aids and, without any retyping or manual sorting, also producing alphabetical lists by author, recipient, subject, reference, and chronologically.

**Seventh-day Adventist.** The Heritage Room of Loma Linda University, in California, has accessioned materials on the history of the university from 1920 to the present, donated by Alfred R. Roos, M.D., and the Frank Peterson Collection of early Seventh-day Adventist literature dating from 1840 to 1940. Maurice Hodgen has been named coordinator of the Oral History Program.

**United Church of Christ.** Eden Archives, St. Louis, Missouri, has published *Young Reinhold Niebuhr, His Early Writings, 1911–1931*, edited by William G. Chrystal, based upon materials from the Eden Archives. Wilferd W. Bohley is now archivist, replacing William G. Chrystal, who resigned.

**St. Olaf College.** The Norwegian-American Historical Association, Northfield, Minnesota, in its 27th volume of *Norwegian-American Studies* has included articles of interest to religious archivists: “Erik Morstad's Missionary Work Among Wisconsin Indians,” by A. E. Morstad; “Polygamy Among the Norwegian Mormons,” by Helge Seljaas; and “Name Change and the Church, 1918–1920,” by Carl H. Chrislock.

**Western Reserve Historical Society.** Religious records acquisitioned during 1977 include those of the following congregations: Eighth United Church of Christ (1889–1977), Trinity United Methodist Church (1894–1971), Green Road Synagogue (1949–75), Sherith Israel of Mount Pleasant (1923–58), Suburban Synagogue (1948–72), and Taylor Road Synagogue (1919–56).

## HISTORICAL EDITING

Listed below are historical documentary editing projects which are making a comprehensive search for documents. Archivists and manuscript curators whose repositories contain items of interest to the projects are requested to contact the project editors. Information about new accessions and small collections is of especial importance because such information may not be generally available.

The **Adams Papers**  
Robert Taylor, Editor  
Massachusetts Historical Society  
1154 Boylston Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

The Papers of **Jane Addams**  
Mary Lynn McCree, Editor  
Curator of Jane Addams' Hull-House  
Box 4348  
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle  
Chicago, Illinois 60680

**Black Abolitionist Papers**  
George E. Carter, Editor  
Institute for Minority Studies  
University of Wisconsin—La Crosse  
La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601

The Papers of **Henry Bouquet**  
Louis M. Waddell, Editor  
William Penn Memorial Museum and  
Archives Building  
Box 1026  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

The Papers of **Aaron Burr**  
Mary-Jo Kline, Editor  
New-York Historical Society  
170 Central Park West  
New York, New York 10027

The Papers of **John C. Calhoun**  
Clyde Wilson, Editor  
South Caroliniana Library  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

The Papers of **Lydia Maria Child**  
Milton Meltzer and Patricia Barber,  
Editors  
The New Africa House, Room 303  
University of Massachusetts  
Amherst, Massachusetts 01003

The Papers of **Henry Clay**  
Mary W. M. Hargreaves, Editor  
Department of History  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky 40506

The Documentary History of the **First Federal Congress**  
Linda G. DePauw, Editor  
George Washington University  
Washington, D. C. 20052

The Documentary History of the **Ratification of the Constitution**  
Merrill Jensen, Editor  
Department of History  
University of Wisconsin  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

The Papers of **Jefferson Davis**  
James T. McIntosh, Editor  
Rice University  
Houston, Texas 77001

The Papers of **Frederick Douglass**  
John W. Blassingame, Editor  
Yale University  
2103 Yale Station  
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

The Papers of **Benjamin Franklin**  
William B. Willcox, Editor  
Yale University Library  
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

The Papers of **John Charles Frémont**  
Mary Lee Spence, Editor  
University Press Building  
Urbana, Illinois 61801

The Papers of **Daniel Chester French**  
Michael Richman, Editor  
National Trust for Historic Preservation  
740 Jackson Place, NW.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

The Papers of **Marcus Garvey**  
Robert Hill, Editor  
Department of History  
University of California at Los Angeles  
405 Hilgard Ave.  
Los Angeles, California 90024

The Papers of **Samuel Gompers**  
Stuart B. Kaufman, Editor  
Department of History

University of Maryland  
College Park, Maryland 20742

The Papers of **Ulysses S. Grant**  
John Y. Simon, Editor  
Morris Library  
Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale, Illinois 62903

The Papers of **Nathanael Greene**  
Richard Showman, Editor  
The Rhode Island Historical Society  
110 Benevolent Street  
Providence, Rhode Island 02906

The Papers of **Alexander Hamilton**  
Harold C. Syrett, Editor  
Butler Library  
Columbia University  
New York, New York 10027

The Papers of **Harriet Ward Foote Hawley**  
Edward J. Foote, Editor  
The Stowe Day Memorial Library &  
Historical Foundation  
77 Forest Street  
Hartford, Connecticut 06105

The Papers of **Joseph Henry**  
Nathan Reingold, Editor  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D. C. 20560

The Woman Suffrage Correspondence  
of **Isabella Beecher Hooker**  
Adela H. French, Editor  
Stowe-Day Memorial Library  
77 Forest Street  
Hartford, Connecticut 06105

The Papers of **James Iredell, Sr.**  
Don Higginbotham, Editor  
Department of History  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

The Correspondence of **Washington Irving**  
H. L. Kleinfield, Editor  
C. W. Post College  
Merriweather Campus  
Long Island University  
Greenvale, New York 11548

The Papers of **Andrew Jackson**  
Sam B. Smith, Editor  
The Hermitage  
Route 4  
Hermitage, Tennessee 37076

The Papers of **John Jay**  
Richard B. Morris, Editor  
605 Fayerweather Hall  
Columbia University  
New York, New York 10027

The Papers of **Thomas Jefferson**  
Julian P. Boyd, Editor  
Princeton University Library  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The Papers of **Andrew Johnson**  
Leroy P. Graf, Editor  
Department of History  
University of Tennessee  
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916

The Papers of the **Marquis de Lafayette**  
Stanley Idzerda, Editor  
Cornell University Libraries  
Ithaca, New York 14850

The Papers of **Benjamin Latrobe**  
Edward C. Carter II, Editor  
Maryland Historical Society  
201 West Monument Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

The Papers of **Henry Laurens**  
George C. Rogers and David Chesnutt,  
Editors  
Department of History  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

The Papers of **William Livingston**  
Carl E. Prince, Editor  
Department of History  
New York University  
19 University Place, Room 400  
New York, New York 10003

The Papers of **Aaron Lopez, Haym Salomon, and the Sheftall Family**  
Nathan Kaganoff, Editor  
American Jewish Historical Society  
2 Thornton Road  
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

The Papers of **James Madison**  
Robert A. Rutland, Editor  
Alderman Library  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, Virginia 22904

The Papers of **John Marshall**  
Herbert A. Johnson and Charles Cullen,  
Editors  
P.O. Box 220  
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

The Papers of **Philip Mazzei**  
Sister Margherita Marchioni, Editor  
Fairleigh Dickinson University  
Madison, New Jersey 07960

The Papers of **Robert Morris**  
E. James Ferguson, Editor  
The City University of New York  
1411 Broadway  
New York, New York 10018

The Papers of **Frederick Law Olmsted**  
Charles C. McLaughlin, Editor  
Department of History  
The American University  
Washington, District of Columbia 20016

The Papers of **Panton, Leslie, and Co.**  
William Coker, Editor  
University of West Florida  
Pensacola, Florida 32504

The Selected Papers of **Charles Willson Peale** and His Family  
Lillian B. Miller, Editor  
National Portrait Gallery  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, District of Columbia 20016

The Correspondence of **James K. Polk**  
E. Wayne Cutler, Editor  
Department of History  
Vanderbilt University  
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

The Papers of **Chief John Ross**  
Gary Moulton, Editor  
Department of Social Sciences  
Southwestern Oklahoma State University  
Weatherford, Oklahoma 73096

Documentary Relations of the **Southwest**  
Charles W. Polzer, Editor  
Arizona State Museum  
The University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

The Papers of **Roger B. Taney**  
Irwin S. Rhodes, Editor  
3815 Eric Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

The Papers of **Jonathan Trumbull, Sr.**  
Albert E. Van Dusen, Editor  
Department of History  
The University of Connecticut  
Storrs, Connecticut 06268

The Papers of **Martin Van Buren**  
George Franz, Editor  
Department of History  
Ogontz Campus  
The Pennsylvania State University  
Abington, Pennsylvania 19157

The Papers of **Baron Von Steuben**  
Edith von Zemensky, Editor  
Van Pelt Library  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19174

Documentary History of the  
**Supreme Court**  
Maeva Marcus, Editor  
Supreme Court Historical Society  
Suite 333  
1511 K Street  
Washington, D. C. 20005

The Papers of **Booker T. Washington**  
Louis R. Harlan and Raymond Smock,  
Editors  
Department of History  
University of Maryland  
College Park, Maryland 20742

The Papers of **George Washington**  
William W. Abbot, Editor  
Alderman Library  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, Virginia 22904

The Papers of **Daniel Webster**  
Charles Wiltse, Editor  
Dartmouth College Library  
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755

The Papers of **Woodrow Wilson**  
Arthur Link, Editor  
Firestone Library  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540



## The President's Page

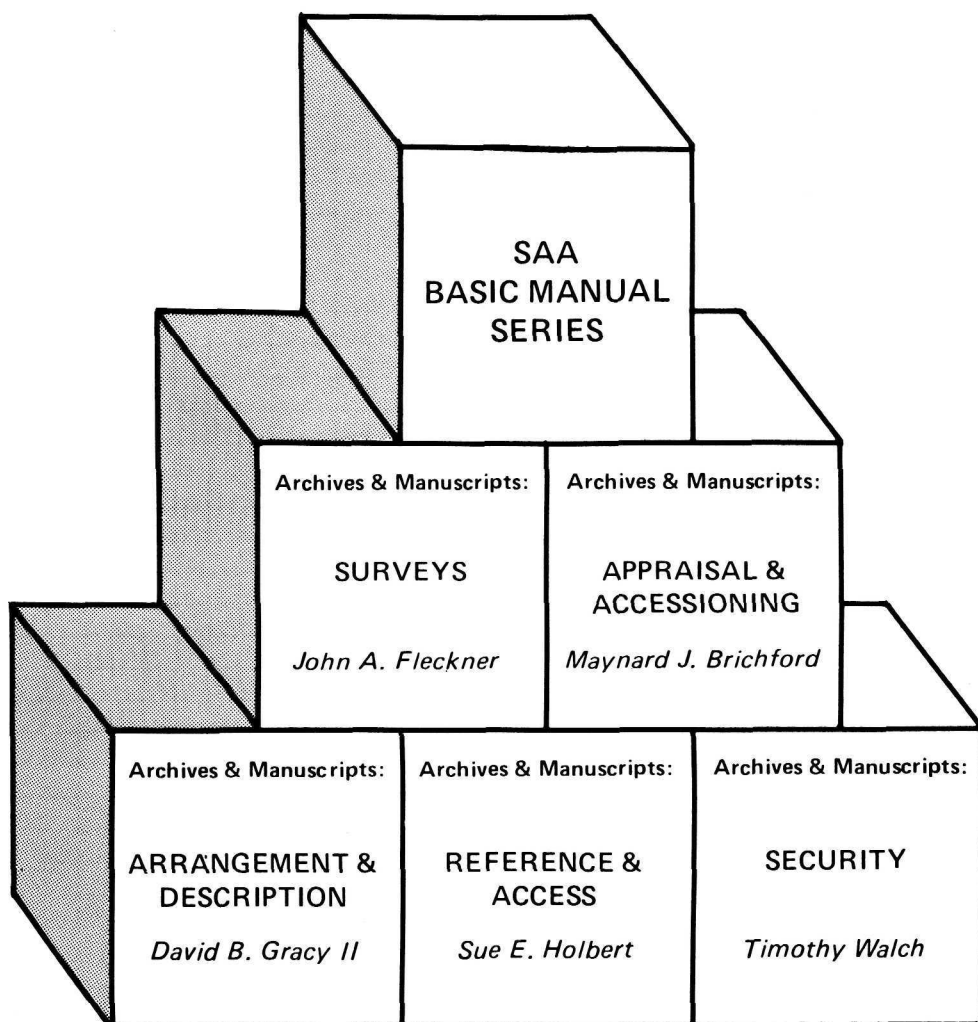
WALTER RUNDELL, JR.

AS ONE WHOSE PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION has always been that of a historian, I have had some unique and valuable opportunities to observe the archival profession, as represented by the Society of American Archivists. I would like to share some of these observations. Having been active in several historical organizations, I am most struck by the differences in the way archivists view the SAA and historians their organization(s). Members take a much more active role in the SAA than historians usually do in their associations. Archivists are more involved and more concerned with their Society's welfare. The age of SAA (now forty-two years old) may have something to do with the way archivists feel toward it, in comparison with the way historians feel toward the AHA or OAH, much older organizations. Since the historical organizations were venerable before today's historians entered the profession, current practitioners are not likely to identify with the associations as being something they created and can directly influence. The size of the historical organizations prevents most historians from becoming closely identified with their workings, or from getting to know each other easily.

The SAA is much different. We still have with us several founders. Many can see in their own careers how the archival profession has evolved. Although there were archives and archivists before the founding of the National Archives, this founding clearly gave impetus to the professionalization of the craft and the establishment of the SAA. Because the profession and Society are still fairly young, we are not as bound by precedent and traditions as the historical bodies. Papers given at annual meetings of the SAA reflect the self-consciousness of a youthful and growing profession. The willingness of members to do committee work and to speak out on the direction their Society takes on such basic issues as archival education, certification, and replevin is a salutary indication that growth is still occurring and that the organism is vital.

In short, I find the personal involvement of members in the SAA a refreshing and invigorating sign. That archivists care about their Society and about the professional welfare of each other is most encouraging. While archivists' needs may differ as much as those of historians—while state, religious, business, federal, and academic archivists, as well as manuscript curators, may face quite different problems—it is obvious that in the SAA we all find a common meeting ground. This is as it should be, for only the SAA can speak for the entire profession. We have a healthy Society and profession, largely because individual members have worked to make them so.

# BUILD A SOLID FOUNDATION IN THE FUNDAMENTALS OF ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPTS ADMINISTRATION



Set of 5 manuals: \$12.00 for SAA members, \$16.00 for others; Individual manuals: \$3.00 for SAA members, \$4.00 for others. To order, write the Society of American Archivists, 330 S. Wells Street, Suite 810, Chicago, Illinois 60606.



# The Society of American Archivists

ANN MORGAN CAMPBELL, *Editor*

Through a combination of errors, the SAA reports beginning on page 103 of the January 1978 issue were printed in amazingly wrong order, until page 114. To clarify the matter, the Treasurer's Report for 1976 is reprinted below, followed by Council meeting minutes of April 8, 1977.

## Treasurer's Report

This report covers the Society's fiscal year beginning January 1, 1976, and ending December 31, 1976.

The Society has three general categories in which it maintains and reports financial transactions:

1. Activities in the General Fund which is composed of those revenues and expenses associated with the general operation of the Society—for example, such activities as membership, publication of the *American Archivist* and other materials, committee activities, the annual meeting, and the like.
2. The SAA Special Projects Funds are made up of money earmarked for specific restricted purposes and maintained for those reasons over a long period of time. Examples are the SAA endowment fund and various award funds.
3. The third category of funds is relatively new to the Society. It is composed of monies granted to the Society for specific purposes of relatively short duration. Examples would be grants for specific programs from the NEH or NHPRC.

I shall now report to you on transactions in each of the three areas.

### *General Fund*

The General Fund (operating account) is tax-exempt under Section 501(C)-6 of the Internal Revenue Code and carries the employee identification number 86-602-3531.

Cash on hand as of January 1, 1976, amounted to \$54,953, with cash revenues during the year totaling \$147,985 (about 20 percent more than last year). Cash revenues consisted of the following:

Membership dues	\$58,627
Subscriptions to the <i>American Archivist</i>	22,176
Advertising revenues	3,468
Administrative fees from grants	2,200
Sales of publications, including back issues of the <i>American Archivist</i>	17,509

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Material for this department should be sent to the Executive Director, Society of American Archivists, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Box 8198, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

Gross revenues from the 1976 annual meeting in Washington, D.C.	37,393
Interest income earned on savings and certificate accounts	3,252
Miscellaneous revenues	567
Gifts	100
Transfers to the General Fund from the following Special Projects Funds were as follows:	
Life Membership	\$ 406+
Tinker Fund	2,237+
Institute Fellowship	50+
Cash expenditures from the General Fund during the year totaled \$107,107 (approximately \$2,500 less than in 1975).	
Labor costs incurred in operating the	
Executive Director's office	\$33,460
Related payroll taxes	1,485
Depreciation on equipment	309+
General and administrative expenses of \$18,974+ may be broken down as fol- lows:	
Computer services	\$ 1,639
Employee benefits	409
Dues	90
Duplicating and printing	8,218
Meetings	20
Moving and freight	37
Office expenses	89
Postage	4,344
Professional fees	1,874
Refunds	472
Stationery and supplies	1,376
Telephone	56
Research tools	350
Committee expenditures and travel reimbursements for committee members	\$10,281
Publication costs for the <i>American Archivist</i> and other Society publications	25,947
Annual meeting expenses for the 1976 annual meeting in Washington, D.C.	16,651
The General Fund cash balance as of December 31, 1976, amounted to \$95,831.	

#### *Grant Funds*

During 1976, the Society received grant funds in the amount of \$132,184 in full or partial payment for four special projects, as follows:

The Archival Security Program—	
funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities	\$10,008
The International Congress on Archives—	
funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and by the Tinker Foundation	\$87,134 1,412 88,546

Archival Manual Series— funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission	20,000
Conference on Priorities for Historical Records— funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities	13,630

Grants are administered through the office of the Executive Director which is responsible for arranging the disbursement of funds in accordance with the provisions of the individual grants. Expenditures in fulfilling these specific program commitments over the January–December 1976 period were \$141,388, broken down as follows:

Salaries	\$32,262
Payroll taxes	1,825
Professional fees	2,244
Postage	448
Telephone	496
Printing and duplicating	1,228
Administrative expenses (to General Fund)	2,200
Supplies	189
Committees and travel	2,852
Employee benefits	283
Clerical services	17,420
Travel reimbursement and per diem	77,115
Consulting fees	400
Miscellaneous	159
Transfer to General Fund	2,237

The Grant Funds cash balance as of December 31, 1976, was \$21,028.

*Special Projects Funds*

During 1976, the Society maintained Special Projects Funds that are exempt under Internal Revenue Code 501(C)–3, having the collective identification number 84–602–3532. These funds were maintained apart from the Operating Account and are so reported to the Internal Revenue Service each year.

These funds may be used by direction of the Council, and then only within the purposes for which each was established. As of January 1, 1976, these Special Projects Funds totaled \$63,742, and as of the end of the year, December 31, 1976, the funds totaled \$67,094. The status of the Society's Special Projects Funds as of December 31, 1976, was as follows:

Waldo G. Leland Prize Fund	\$12,449
Life Membership Fund	8,786
Meeting Fund	\$11,592
Publications Revolving Fund	5,634
SAA Endowment Fund	18,312
Research Manual Fund	8,044
Philip M. Hamer Fund Award	1,317
Institute Fellowship Fund	960

For the year, the combined activity of the Special Projects Funds generated cash revenues of \$5,478, consisting of gifts and grants of \$1,632 and interest earned of \$3,846. Cash expenditures consisted of awards totaling \$1,670 and transfer to General Fund in the amount of \$456. The individual funds were

audited and appear on the year-end financial report on file at the Executive Director's office.

#### *Summary*

The total combined assets of the Society on December 31, 1976, was \$188,124. Total interest earned for the year amounted to \$8,506. Ballezzi, Cooper and Finnegan, Certified Public Accountants, have audited all amounts and their report is on file and available for inspection at the Executive Director's office in Chicago.

During 1976, the Society's funds were maintained in the following institutions:

Western Savings Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Fidelity Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mid-City National Bank, Chicago, Illinois

First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

First Federal Savings and Loan, Chicago, Illinois

This past year has been one of transition for the SAA treasurer's office. All of the financial records of the Society are now located and managed in the headquarters office of the Society. We are in the process of establishing a more descriptive accounting system than we have had in the past, so that we will have more information about the Society's income and about which activities within the Society's programs require the most money.

Over the current year, the Society will be making two major changes in financial reporting that we hope will make reporting on the health of the Society's financial position more timely and accurate. We will be moving to report on a new annual basis. Currently, our financial year runs from January 1 to December 31. This means that by the time the membership receives the audited financial record of a year's activities at its official annual meeting in the fall, the record is at least nine months old and not very relevant for planning, since the next budget year is almost over. By changing to a July 1 to June 30 financial year, we will have the audited financial report of the year's activities ready for a formal report to the membership at the annual meeting of the Society within two months. This means the document can more readily be used in evaluation and planning for the following year.

In addition to a more timely report date, the SAA, which currently reports on a cash basis, will move to reporting expenses on an accrual basis. It is a more conservative and accurate reporting of financial data. It means this: revenues will still be counted as part of the financial assets of the Society when they come into the SAA office and are deposited in a bank account when they are earned.

On the other hand, when we report expenses, we will report on all the Society's obligations, for that will provide a more accurate picture of the money we owe. Now we only report the money we have actually spent.

Throughout the coming year, we shall be investing the Society's funds in a variety of financial instruments, taking into consideration yield, security, and liquidity. The Executive Committee of the Society will serve in an advisory capacity with regard to Society investments.

The 1976 financial report provides evidence about the Society's growth and management over the year. As I have said before, the revenue to the General Fund increased about 20 percent, while expenses were reduced by \$2,500. During this time, the program was expanding. The chief area of expansion was the Grants Funds category, where revenue increased approximately 200 percent.

We cannot expect such phenomenal growth in the future. We will be fortunate if we can maintain that level of funding. You may recall that a large portion of that 200 percent increase was from more than \$80,000 in funds earmarked for the International Archives Congress. Nevertheless, the growth of grant funds is satisfying. Another bright spot in our financial picture is an increase in revenues from the sale of publications. In 1975, we received \$10,000 from this activity; in 1976, \$17,000. All in all, it was an acceptable financial year for the Society.

MARY LYNN MCCREE, *Treasurer*

### Minutes

*Council Meeting, April 8, 1977.* President Robert M. Warner called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M. at the Marriott Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia. Also present were Vice President Walter Rundell, Jr., Treasurer Mary Lynn McCree, and Council members Frank G. Burke, J. Frank Cook, David B. Gracy II, Ruth W. Helmuth, Andrea Hinding, J. R. K. Kantor, Hugh A. Taylor, and Edward Weldon. Editor C. F. W. Coker and Executive Director Ann Morgan Campbell attended without vote. The minutes of the December 28 Council meeting were approved.

The Proposed agenda for the meeting was adopted.

*1977 Annual Meeting.* Ms. Hinding, co-chairperson of the annual meeting Program Committee, reported that the committee had almost completed plans for the Salt Lake City conference. A series of advanced seminars, at which enrollment will be limited, is an innovation which will be scheduled in 1977. The Program Committee is chaired by Herbert Finch. Ms. Campbell reported that the Local Arrangements Committee, led by Jay M. Haymond, had planned a number of opportunities for meeting participants to become better acquainted with the area surrounding Salt Lake City. In addition, an all-day train excursion from Denver to Salt Lake City is being coordinated by a committee led by August Mastrogioiuseppe.

*AHA and OAH Luncheons.* Mr. Rundell reported that arrangements were complete for the joint luncheons scheduled during his presidential term. William T. Hagan will address the December 1977 AHA luncheon, and Richard M. Brown will speak at the OAH luncheon in April 1978.

*Leopold Resolution.* Mr. Weldon moved, seconded by Mr. Rundell, that the gratitude of the Society be formally conveyed to Richard Leopold for his long interest in and support of the archival profession. This support is particularly reflected in his April 7 presidential address to the Organization of American Historians, which all members of Council attended. The motion passed unanimously.

*Financial Records.* Ms. McCree reported that the transfer of the Society's financial records from Philadelphia to Chicago was not yet complete. Ms. McCree moved, seconded by Mr. Cook, that the Treasurer and Executive Director be authorized to take all appropriate action to insure that the SAA's financial records are complete and located in the Chicago office.

*Priorities Conference.* Ms. McCree reported on the SAA/NEH Priorities Conference which she directed in Chicago in January. She noted that special recognition was due to SAA staff member Timothy Walch for his efforts on behalf of the meeting. She reported also that she and Walch are serving as co-editors of the July *American Archivist* which will serve as the report of the conference to the membership and to interested foundations.

*Executive Director's Report*

A. *Membership.* Ms. Campbell stated that the number of individual and institutional members on the Society's rolls was at an all-time high. Despite attrition in the number of subscribers to the *American Archivist*, the total SAA roll is expected to be at a record level later in 1977.

B. *Public Documents Commission.* The Executive Director reported that the work of the National Study Commission on the Records and Documents of Federal Officials was nearing its end. The draft report of the subcommittee which she organized at the commission's January meeting was endorsed by a substantial majority of the panel and will serve as the basis of the formal report of the commission. Due to the opposition of the commission's chairman, Herbert Brownell, to the majority's efforts to reach agreement on a report, the services of the panel's legal staff were denied to the majority for a significant period of time. This circumstance created additional burdens for the commission members who were drafting the final report. The drafting committee also included former SAA Presidents James B. Rhoads and Elizabeth Hamer Kegan. Ms. Campbell noted that the objectives delineated by Council action in fall 1974 and fall 1976 were largely realized in the report. She reported that this successful result was realized at some cost to other SAA activities which merited more attention than it was possible to devote to them during the first months of 1977.

C. *Constitutional Revision.* In accordance with the Council's instructions, the Executive Director will prepare and publish proposed revisions to the Society's constitution, prior to the annual meeting. These revisions will largely remove present inconsistencies in the document, and will also include recommendations of the Professional Standards Committee endorsed by the Council.

*Editor's Report.* Editor Coker reported that production of the NHPRC manual series was being managed by Ms. Jan Shelton Danis. An extension of the grant period has been sought and received. It is hoped that the five volumes will be completed by early fall.

A report of a subcommittee of the State and Local Records Committee on records retention and disposition schedules has been published by the Society.

*SAA Archives History Project.* Frank Cook reported a limited response to his committee's efforts to collect records of the Society's first forty years. Stressing the need for and importance of designating an official repository for the Society's records, an action which would probably encourage additional donations of materials, the Council instructed Mr. Cook and his committee to undertake a search for such a repository.

*New Harmony Conference.* Mr. Weldon and Ms. Campbell reported on the AHA/OAH/SAA Joint Committee on Historians and Archives conference on access to the papers of recent public officials held at New Harmony, Indiana, on October 21–22, 1976. Edward Weldon is responsible, with Alonzo Hamby of OAH, for editing the conference proceedings. Mr. Weldon noted that he was revising the introduction to the volume in an effort to present fairly the perceptions of both the archivists and historians who were at New Harmony.

The Joint Committee, in a March 1977 action, recommended that its name be changed to simply the Joint Committee on Archives. It was the consensus of the SAA Council that this title would unnecessarily limit the scope of the group's

work. The Council ordered Mr. Weldon to ask the Committee to consider the title Joint Committee of the AHA/OAH/SAA.

*Archives Education Guidelines.* Ruth Helmuth, representing the Society's Education and Professional Development Committee, presented draft guidelines which the Committee had developed for graduate archival education.

After extensive discussion, and a number of changes of language in the Committee's draft, Mrs. Helmuth moved and Mr. Gracy seconded the adoption of the revised guidelines. The Council voted on the title and each of the four sections separately. The vote on each section was 10 to 1, with Mr. Burke casting the negative vote. The vote on title was 10 to 0 with Mr. Burke abstaining.

*Guidelines for a Graduate Minor or Concentration in Archival Education*

- I. **INTRODUCTION.** These guidelines provide a basic program for archival education as part of a graduate degree. This program would be offered in an accredited college or university with appropriate instructional resources—including an established archival program of its own—and with cooperative arrangements with other established archival repositories. The program director must be an archivist whose credentials include no less than five years of experience in a position of responsibility administering an archival program. The program must consist of at least one year's study which includes equal emphasis on instruction in archival theory, laboratory work, and the opportunity for specialized projects through independent study. The credit hours should total not less than those required by the university for a minor or concentration in a graduate degree program.
- II. **THEORY ELEMENTS.** Courses in archival theory must cover the following five elements taught sequentially or concurrently.
  - A. The nature of archives, defined as
    - Origin and development of archival principles and methodology
    - Terminology
    - Archives legislation
    - Administrative history
    - Problems of forgery, authentication, and valuation
    - Professional organizations
    - Relationship with other professions
  - B. The acquisition of archives, defined as
    - Acquisition policies, programs, and competition
    - Solicitation strategy and techniques
    - Legal instruments and their negotiation
    - Evaluation for tax purposes
    - Records management and the life cycle concept
    - Scheduling
    - Appraisal principles and methods
    - Acquisition options, including sampling and microfilming
    - Disposal and disposition, standards and alternatives
  - C. The processing of archives, defined as
    - Accessioning
    - Arrangement
    - Description, including such finding aids as guides, inventories, calendars, catalogs, and indexes
    - Conservation of textual and non-textual materials, including control of the physical environment
    - Storage, including design of buildings, shelving, and archival containers
    - Workflow design
  - D. The use of archives, defined as
    - Reference services
    - Access
    - Archival security
    - Research techniques



- Public relations
- E. The administration of archival repositories, defined as
  - Establishing goals and priorities
  - Program planning and evaluation
  - Budgeting and financial planning
  - Appropriations, fund-raising, grant-getting
  - Internal resource allocation
  - Staffing and personnel management

### III. LABORATORY ELEMENTS

- A. Structure and content. The laboratory should provide the student with practical experience in all facets of a full-service archival program, including acquisitions, arrangement, description, and reference service. In addition, it may provide opportunities for a degree of specialization that may not be possible in the sequence of archival theory courses. The laboratory must be project-oriented; that is, the student will be expected to complete a number of specific projects, e.g., the arrangement and description of a collection, the inventory and analysis of a body of current records, the preparation of an appraisal evaluation, or the preparation and conduct of a recorded interview. The laboratory should provide opportunities for field collection, for work with audiovisual or other physical types, and for an introduction to simple preservation and conservation techniques.
- B. Duration. The laboratory experience must include a minimum of 140 hours of project work.

IV. *INDEPENDENT STUDY*. In addition to theory and laboratory courses, an opportunity for independent study must be available. The assignment should provide for specialized archival experience and should be mutually agreeable to the instructor, the cooperating archival institution, and the student.

*Certification/Accreditation Proposals*. The Council authorized that the draft proposal of the Education and Professional Development Committee concerning the certification of archivists and accrediting archival training courses be publicized soon, and that formal procedures for acting on these proposals be devised for Council's consideration.

*NYU Program in Archival Management*. At the request of Edwin Welch, the Council discussed the new program in archival management and historical editing at New York University. The program, which has been widely publicized, appears not to have the involvement of professional archivists—either in its planning or in its classroom instruction. Mr. Rundell reported that he would be visiting the NYU program in the near future to perform an evaluation. Mr. Weldon and Ms. Campbell were instructed by the Council to express the concern of the Society to appropriate parties.

*SAA Fellows*. The Council received a report prepared by Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, chairperson of the Professional Standards Committee, which contained the results of the committee's analysis of the criteria and procedures for selecting Fellows of the Society. The recommendations were:

1. The SAA continue the practice of selecting Fellows of the Society. Some may regard the practice as smacking of the academic and the term as "sexist," but it is not unusual for a society such as ours to have a class of membership for persons who have distinguished themselves in the profession, and the term Fellow, which means one who is associated in some defined way (usually honorific) with an institution or an organization, does not, to our minds, denote either sex. Despite some calls for abolishing the category and recognizing distinction in some other way, we believe that the selection of Fellows of the Society is not only well-

established but generally respected. Past presidents should not automatically be made Fellows, as the constitution and bylaws require. The committee feels that past presidents, like other SAA members, should earn the honor independently.

2. The Professional Standards Committee continue to select Fellows from among those nominated. Now that all past presidents do not serve on the committee, and membership is limited to the past seven presidents, we feel that there is little strength in the argument that these "elder statespersons" are out of touch with what is going on in the profession.

3. Nominations be solicited from the entire membership of the Society and that regional archival organizations, although not formally affiliated with the SAA, be sent special notices from the Executive Director's office about the Fellows program, inviting SAA members of these organizations to make nominations. Perhaps the greatest weakness of the system has been lack of wide participation in the selection process.

4. Initial nominations contain complete biographical information, including academic degrees and honors (although these should not be decisive in selection), pertinent professional and technical training, professional positions held, professional publications, SAA activities (important because selection as a Fellow is an honor being conferred by this professional organization), and a narrative description of the professional contributions that have made the candidate truly distinguished and worthy of being a Fellow. The notices inviting nominations and requesting that they be sent to the chairperson, Professional Standards Committee, should state that a form specifying the information needed must be used and may be obtained from SAA headquarters.

5. Nominations be received by the chairperson, Professional Standards Committee, no later than July 1 (provided that the timing of the SAA announcements is such that this gives members time to write for a form, complete it, and mail it). All nominations received by that date (or whatever date is determined to be feasible) shall then be circulated to the committee members for initial evaluation.

6. A meeting of the committee be held before September 1 so that each nominee's qualifications may be thoroughly discussed and weighed in the light of a common understanding of the criteria being applied. Such a meeting is considered essential now. It will be even more so if more nominations, representing a broader spectrum of the membership, are received. The vote at this meeting shall be final. Mail ballots will be accepted; proxies will not be accepted.

7. The citations (certificates) prepared by the committee be presented to the new Fellows at the annual banquet of the Society. A proposal for election at a committee meeting during the annual conference, with later presentation of the certificates at regional meetings or the like, was considered; but it was generally felt that since the honor is bestowed by the national (if our members from other countries will forgive the expression) archival professional organization, both the SAA and the new Fellows would derive the most satisfaction and benefit from a ceremony at the Society's annual meeting.

8. Press releases be prepared in advance. There should be a general release to the newspapers in the city where the meeting is held and to wire services, announcing all the selections. A release on each individual selected should be mailed, with a "hold for release" notice, to the newspapers in the new Fellow's hometown (place of employment), to other appropriate state and regional newspapers, and to the news sections of related professional journals. If publicity is

thereby obtained, the program and the Society will benefit and the Fellows will be further honored.

9. The Society's constitution and bylaws be amended, in the course of the general review of that document, in the following respects:

(a) Section 9, Fellows of the Society. The inclusion of past presidents should be eliminated. The limitation of 10 percent of the membership should be retained if being made a Fellow is to have any meaning. Also, the requirement that to be elected a Fellow one must be an individual member in good standing for at least 5 years preceding election is reasonable.

(b) Section 10, Election of Fellows. The criteria should be clarified and enlarged because, the committee feels, they do not adequately reflect emphasis on contributions to the profession, particularly to the Society. Election by majority vote of the Committee on Professional Standards should be retained.

The present criteria for selection include:

(a) "Advanced educational experience, realistically appraised, in an area of knowledge recognized as essential for the profession." This is vague, purposely so. It could be interpreted as a requirement for advanced academic degrees. We would prefer something like "appropriate academic education and professional and technical training in any of the many fields of the Society's interest," such as records management, preservation, audiovisual records and techniques, micrographics, automation, etc., as well as in such subjects as history. The attainment of degrees and the successful pursuit of professional and technical training may prove a certain admirable persistence, but it does not of itself guarantee important contributions even to the employing agency, much less to the Society and to the profession.

(b) "Professional experience in any of the fields of the Society's objectives, ordinarily of five years, which shall include the exercise of responsibility and shall demonstrate the possession of initiative, resourcefulness, and professional morale." The requirement for five years' experience is modest. The reference to responsibility is not clear and the qualities of "initiative, resourcefulness, and professional morale" are not specifically related to *contributions* to the profession. They should be.

(c) "Writings of superior quality and usefulness." This requirement seems to have loomed large in the selection of Fellows, perhaps because it is tangible. It should be revised to read: "Writings of superior quality and usefulness in contributing toward the realization of the Society's objectives." Was it meant to include guides and other exceptional finding aids? If so, this should be made clear.

A fourth requirement should be added to Section 10, such as:

(d) Contributions to the archival profession through active participation in and innovative or other outstanding work in the Society of American Archivists." (Similar enterprise and accomplishment in one of the regional archival associations should be recognized, but this is not SAA work *per se*. It can be considered under (b), which deals with professional contributions.)

The committee's view is that it is not necessary to excel in all these categories but in at least two of the last three.

(c) Section 11: "A member of the Society of American Archivists duly elected a Fellow shall retain this designation as long as he (she) is a member of the Society in good standing." No change recommended.

Mr. Cook moved and Mr. Taylor seconded adoption of the recommendations which did not require constitutional revision. The motion passed unanimously. The Executive Director was directed to include the requisite constitutional revisions in the draft to be considered at the Salt Lake City annual meeting.

*Committee Publications.* The Council considered the requests of Society committees for support of publication projects. The Aural and Graphic Records Committee's proposed bibliography/anthology was encouraged, but since plans for it were not definite, no Council action was taken.

The request of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Archival Profession to publish a brochure entitled "Equal Pay for Equal Work" was thoroughly discussed by Council. Ms. Hinding moved, seconded by Mrs. Helmuth, that this publication not be authorized at this time but instead that the Executive Director should propose to the committee chair the purchase of a quantity of the Special Libraries Association's publication of the same name for distribution to interested SAA members as a quicker and less expensive method of accomplishing the same purpose.

The requests of the College and University Archives Committee and the Religious Archives Committee to publish directories were deferred. The Executive Director was instructed to ask the respective committee chairs to analyze thoroughly the capability of the data base being gathered for the 1978 NHPRC Guide. According to Mr. Burke, the data base will provide the capability of printing out, in a separate publication, listings for both groups at modest cost.

The Executive Director reported that grant support was anticipated for the projected Business Archives Manual of the Business Archives Committee.

*Proposed Committees.* President Warner observed that the expeditious and effective actions of the Society's Education and Professional Development Committee in the areas of accrediting archival education programs and certifying archivists had obviated the need for two new committees to draft those programs. However, Mr. Warner asked for and received the Council's permission to constitute a committee to explore the possibility of establishing minimum standards and/or an accreditation program for archival institutions, on a motion made by Mrs. Helmuth, seconded by Mr. Taylor, and passed by the Council. President Warner announced the appointment of Mr. Gracy to chair the previously established ad hoc Committee on Ethics of the Profession.

*Archival Standards/Energy Conservation.* The Council unanimously adopted the following resolution which was presented by Ms. Hinding:

Resolved, that although the Society of American Archivists supports and encourages measures to conserve energy, it urges that recognized standards for storage of archival materials, including temperature and humidity control, not be compromised.

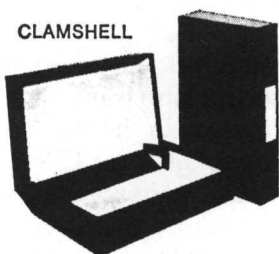
*Taskforce on Recruitment of Minorities.* The Council authorized President Warner to pursue, with Philip P. Mason and the American Association for State and Local History, Mr. Mason's proposal for the establishment of a taskforce on the recruitment of minorities.

*Annual Meeting Facilities.* The Executive Director reported receiving several expressions of concern about the costs of the hotels engaged for annual meetings. She noted that every effort is made to select moderately priced facilities, but

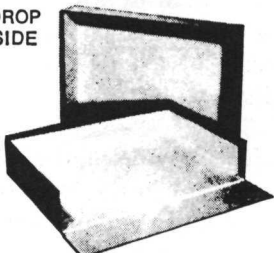
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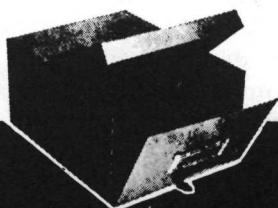
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